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THE BEE
WASHINGTON

The Bee
GREAT ADVERTISING MEDIUM.
TRY IT!

VOL. XXV. NO. 37. WASHINGTON, D. C., SATURDAY FEBRUARY 10, 1906.

MME. E. V. PRIOLEA.

Mme. E. V Priolea

Mme. E. V. Priolean, the celebrated singer of New York and a pupil of Signor De Macchi, will appear, assisted by a brilliant array of talent including the following:

Mme. Anna Lee Slade and S. Lawrence will appear in the beautiful scene (Biblical) "Hagar's Banishment from Egypt", (in costumes, Mr. Thos. Heathman, Miss Clara Brown, Miss Mayme Chase, Mr. Cleveland Lemmons, Miss Lucy McGwinn, Amphion Glee Club, the Temple Male Quartette and Mme. Pelham, accompanist. Monumental Orchestra. General admission, 50 cents.

Secure your tickets from Droops, 925 Pennsylvania avenue, for the "Priolean" recital at Grand Army Hall, 1412 Pennsylvania avenue, N. W., Thursday, Feb. 15, 1906, 8.15 P. M.

AMONG THE ODD FELLOWS.

P. N. F.'s Samuel H. Bond and L. L. Kelly of Rising Sun Lodge No. 1365, G. U. O. of O. F., are on the sick list.

P. N. F. Stafford Parker, one of the charter members of Rising Sun Lodge No. 1365, is now serving as a juror in Criminal Court No. 1, Supreme Court of the District.

District Grand Master J. H. Coleman and the members of the Executive Committee of D. G. Lodge No. 20 will begin their annual visits to the subordinate lodges March 15 next.

At the last regular meeting of the O. H. Association, P. N. F. F. Hawthorne of Golden Reef Lodge No. 2362 presented his credentials and was admitted as a delegate.

The National Real Estate, Investment and Improvement Association, through its attorney, W. C. Martin, filed in the office of the Recorder of Deeds of the District on Wednesday a certificate of incorporation. The object of the corporation is to transact the business ordinarily carried on by a real estate agent or broker; the term of its existence is perpetual and its capital stock $10,000, divided into 2000 shares of the par value of $5 per share. The incorporators are George W. Bowls and Robert W. Poole of Johnstown, Pa., and Leslie Y. Moore, John Adams and Thomas B. Williams of Washington, D. C.

THE BEE.

The Bee is daily growing in popular demand throughout the country. Its subscription list is steadily on the increase. Last week over two hundred new names were added to its subscription list. The management will endeavor to make The Bee a household and national necessity. Its aim shall be to treat the people fairly and publish the truth. The management invites contributions to its social and news columns from all denominations and religious creeds. Help The Bee The Bee will help you.

SUNDAY BAPTISING.

Sunday morning Rev. J. Anderson Taylor, the well-known pastor of Shiloh Baptist Church, conducted a very interesting baptising service. After he preached his regular sermon and at the conclusion of other services, the officers made preparations for the baptismal services. Every seat was occupied and every available space in the church was filled with the members and friends of the candidates to be baptised. The scene was beautiful. There were fully a dozen or more little children, boys and girls, in gowns. There were old men and old women, who declared that they had found Christ and called to their friends to come with them and be saved. Rev. Taylor entered the pool which is in the church and baptised at least three dozen. In the evening some sixty or seventy joined his church. These included those who were baptised in the morning. The communion services in the evening were conducted by the pastor. He preached two most eloquent sermons, one in the morning and one in the evening.

AT THE NINETEENTH STREET

Rev. Walter H. Brooks, pastor of the 19th Street Baptist Church, conducted baptismal services in his church. There were a large number of converts baptised and in the evening communion service were held and at least seventy or eighty joined church.

TRUE REFORMERS.

If every organization in the city would do the work that the Grand United Order of True Reformers are doing the people in this community would have no cause to complain. There are over three thousand members connected with this association in this city. There is a store connected with the order and if it received the support it ought, there would be fully a dozen or more clerks employed. The colored people must create their own enterprises if they desire to give their boys and girls employment. The Bee doesn't want to be understood as being opposed to places conducted by the other race that are friendly disposed to the colored people. If the proper support was given to the True Reformer's store, many a boy and girl graduate of our normal school would be employed?

Over one hundred students left Talledge, Ala., College recently because a Southern white man was employed as superintendent of the college. The student body numbers nearly 1,000.

The negro of to-day is having a hard time. Ostracized at his own home, eliminated from politics, and divided to a great extent in his own ranks, the future looks dark. All good movements towards helping to alleviate the condition of affairs should be encouraged. Another thing we should strive to help our brother who is down and not try to bury him like some do, right here in this city. The next great thing is to support our business men when we make them rich they can help their less fortunate brother.

What I Saw And Heard

Recorder J. C Dancy has entered upon his second term and the Hon. J. Milton Turner has returned to St Louis.

The Business League and the bread and butter brigade will do honor to their Moses next week.

Well the Blue and the Gray have united, I can't see why the negro and the South can't shake hands. The colored man must make terms with those among whom they live. The colored man South ought to learn by now that his vote has been used long enough as a convenience.

It is not necessary for the colored man to remain in any party that doesn't want him and especially a party that has been using him for a "cat's paw."

The Young Men's Immediate Relief Association is one of the largest benificial Associations in the city. Some time ago a colored lawyer connected with the Association offered his services gratis in the event it was sued. The Association was sued last week and the Association employed a white attorney. The Association contains several well-known colored practicing attorneys.

There are a few curbstone politicians in the city that claim that the republican party in this city needs a reorganization if it is no more than to get rid of those curbstone orators.

Dr. John Gordon has left the country. He will return soon. He will visit places of importance and will tell us all about them when he returns.

The rebellious students at Howard University were anxious to create more disturbance last week when it was reported that young Peniks, the African student would present Dr. Gordon a cane. They changed their mind however and decided that the best thing to do was to behave themselves.

Yes, there are several colored candidates for the presidency of Howard University. It will not be a colored man, so your minds may be at rest so far. The trustees realize the fact that a man of influence and a money getter must be placed at the head of that institution. Now that five men of influence have been named to select the man, it is hoped that they will do it soon.

Fairplay.

At a meeting held recently of the Young Woman's Christian Association of the District of Columbia the matter appertaining to young colored girls, helpless and ignorant, who were lured from the South North by deceptive stories of unscrupulous employment agents was taken up. Action in the future will be taken up by the Association.

For light upon dark subjects, read The Bee; the oldest colored paper in the District of Columbia.

N. B.—Our special agent will call to see you so please be ready.

Remember our collector is making his rounds. By paying you help him and we, The Bee.

All the factions of Masons of the District of Columbia are working—the S. E. faction, the 19th street, and the Compacks. Without competition there would be a monopoly. As long as the teachings of the square, plumb and level are disregarded we can look for splits in Masonry.

ABOLISHES DUSTY STREETS

New Substance Discovered in Greece Reported by American—Remedy Is Effective.

Washington.—Akonia is the name of a newly discovered substance which, mixed with water and used for sprinkling, will prevent dust rising from streets.

Consul George Horton, of Piraeus, Greece, formerly of Chicago, says the substance is used there, and is effective. He has been unable to learn the chemical composition of akonia, but the mayor of Piraeus told him that one ton of akonia dissolved in 800 gallons of water would sprinkle a 30-foot roadway for a third of a mile so effectively that no dust whatever would rise from it, either from the wind or from travel.

As used in Piraeus, the street is gone over a second time in 15 days after the first sprinkling with one-fourth of a ton of akonia dissolved in 400 gallons of water. The akonia forms a coating over the street. It is being experimented with on the highways of London and on the roadways of the continent of Europe.

Emperor to Travel.

The emperor of China is talking of going abroad. Perhaps the dowager empress has been looking in his hand and informing him that he is going on a long journey.

Won't Take Him Seriously.

E. Benjamin Andrews says football breeds kindness and restraint. Yet E. Benjamin probably wonders why the public so often declines to take him seriously.

Paragraphic News

BY MISS BEATRIZ L. CHASE.

Ray R. Segal, a school girl of fourteen years, rescued three children last Tuesday night at a fire in a building at 90 Milwaukee avenue, Chicago, in which the fireman was overcome by smoke.

Capt. Mark Castro, who with his crew of six men rescued fifty-two people from the stranded steamer Cherokee at Atlantic City, N. J., received a check for $500 from the Clyde Line Steamship Company.

The winner of the $25,000 prize for St. Louis exposition in 1904 was Frank Compbell, a convict in the Nebraska State penitentiary, who still has about one more year to serve. He was convicted of embezzlement.

The fire which occurred in the powerhouse of the University of Pennsylvania at 34th and Spruce streets, Philadelphia, did damage to the extent of $50,000.

The house last Tuesday afternoon at Columbus, Ohio, by a vote of 104 to 1 passed the Freener bill, providing for a maximum rate of two cents a mile on railroads, which was submitted for the Rathburn bill passed by the Senate.

After preaching to a large congregation last Sunday morning Rev. J. G. Norton, leading Baptist minister of Valdosta, Ga., went home, ate dinner and shortly afterward committed suicide by leaping into the well. In his sermon Sunday Mr. Norton dwelt a good deal on the uncertainty of life.

Postmaster General Cortelyou has issued instructions advising treatment of horses in the postal service. In some cases horses have been frequently neglected, if not illused. Mr. Cortelyou states that the animals must be cared for and that every reasonable effort looking to comfort and kind usage shall be made.

The thirty-third annual reunion of the National Association of Mexican War Veterans will be held in this city February 22 and 23. The last reunion of the association was held here in 1883.

Investigation into the charges that the Force of Life Company at New York, which is a medical firm, sold through the mails a preparation which claimed to make the old young again, to straighten crooked bones and in one instance to have restored a dead person to life, was resumed last Monday before United States Commissioner Ridgeway. The company is charged by the postal authorities with conspiracy to defraud Lucille Hoffman of Waterville, Me., and others through the use of the mails.

The trial of Lawyer Benjamin E. Valentine of Brooklyn was begun last Monday before Justice Rogers of Watertown, N. Y.

The telegraph department of the Northern Pacific has invented a contrivance to be carried on trains whereby a portable telephone can be attached to the wires along the line.

Mrs. Mary Dougherty, who had the reputation of being the oldest woman in the State of Pennsylvania, died last Saturday at the age of 108 years.

A blizzard caused the mercury to fall twelve degrees in eleven minutes last Saturday throughout Central and Southern Texas.

The fire which started in the paint shop of the Henderson-Crawford Buggy Company at Valdosta, Ga., caused a loss of $140,000.

Father Gilbert Limon of St. Bede College and three students were drowned last Saturday while skating on the Illinois River, LaSalle, Ill.

Thomas Minshall, postmaster at Lacrescent, Minn., for forty consecutive years, 1859 to 1899, died last week at the age of eighty-two years.

The house of representatives at Columbia, S. C., has passed the Morgan dispensary bill by a vote of 63 to 47. This is considered to be the most significant legislation in this state for many years, and it is believed the Senate also will pass the measure. The bill abolishes State dispensaries and provides for State prohibition.

Rev. Edward Henry Peroine, master of Corpus Christi College, Cambridge, since 1879 and author of many theological works, died in London Feb. 5.

Dr. Mauricio Flores died suddenly at Harrisburg, Pa., on the 2nd instant. He was graduated a few years ago from the medical department of Howard University.

One thousand dollars was left in the will of Mr. A. W. Carson, one of the oldest newspaper men of Missouri, who died recently to buy "How to be a Gentleman," by Mark Twain. The books are to be distributed among the northern Young men's Christian Associations.

Editor D. G. Hill, of the Masonic Guide, Little Rock, Ark., was seriously hurt in a railway wreck at Ricevile, Ark., the 21st of last month. He was returning home from Washington where he had been on important business.

Hon. J. E. Bush, the United States Land Receiver, was injured also in the wreck at Riceville, Ark.

The cold weather that is upon us is far reaching and wide spread.

Major General Samuel S. Sumner has been retired after forty-five years honorable service.

The Harper Memorial Committee of the Board of Trustee of the University of Chicago, recommended to the trustees that the memorial take the form of a general library building to cost $1,250,000.28.

It is stated that in a sermon delivered at St. Patrick's Church, Chicago, Archbishop Keane of Dubuque, said in the course of his remarks that "the man who slights his work and gives his employer less than he agrees to give is a thief, and any laboring union that upholds him in this slighting of work is a school of thieves."

Science Hall, at the State Normal School at Athens, Ga., was totally destroyed by fire about five o'clock last Saturday morning. The building was to cost $30,000.

According to law every captain of an American ship must be an American citizen. It is said by Chief of the Secret Service John E. Wilkie that the captain on every steamer which has been wrecked on the Pacific coast in the last three years was fraudulently naturalized.

We extend to Editor Hill and his family our sympathies and hope for him a speedy recovery.

One of the darkest days ever witnessed in Chicago was last Tuesday. A dense cloud of smoke and clouds hung over that city so that it was necessary to light the stores and street cars as though it were night.

THE GALBRAITH.

Rev. S. L. Corrothers, the only pastor that Galbraith Church has ever had to do the church any good, converted 132 persons at his recent revivals, added 125 members to the church in one month and in the last three years and seven months of his pastorate he has taken in over 400 members, including the improvements and the amount paid on the church debt he has paid over nine thousand dollars.

The golden jubilee, the 50th anniversary of his church, will take place the first Sunday in March and close Easter Sunday night. He will make an effort to raise $2,000 dollars.

RALLY TO THE SUPPORT OF THE AMPHIONS.

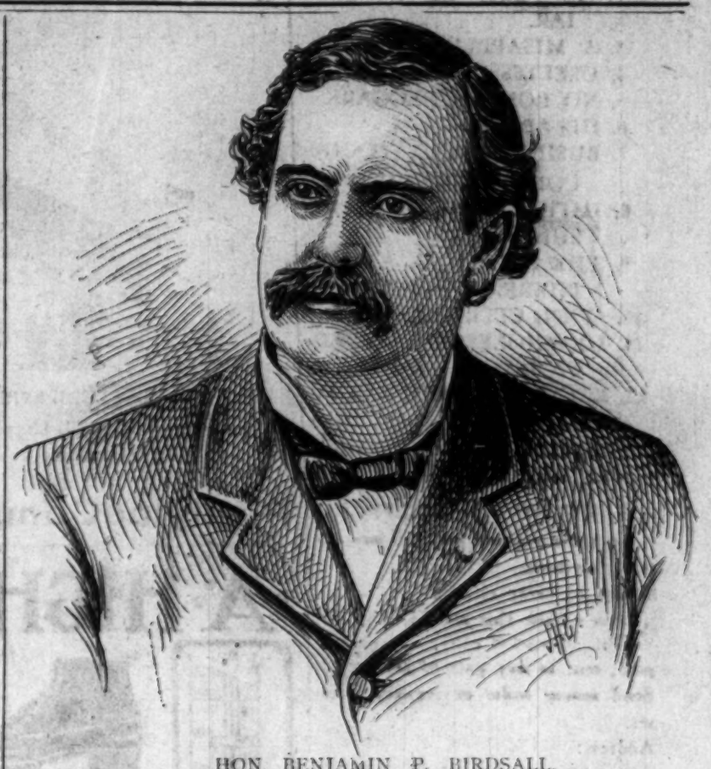
The attention of our citizens generally is called to the fact that the Amphion Glee Club of this city, which is the oldest organization of its kind in the United States, has entered the contest for one of the prizes offered by the Washington Post.

The Amphions need no introduction. They are well known throughout the country, and if the citizens of color will concentrate their efforts in behalf of this organization, success will be assured.

The public schools, the several literaries, churches and societies have been appealed to support them since they are first in the field, and it is hoped that all the people will rally to the assistance of this deserving organization.

The conditions of the contest are well known.

J. Henry Lewis,
Director The Amphion Glee Club.



HON. BENJAMIN P. BIRDSALL.

HON. BENJAMIN P. BIRDSALL.

It is an aphorism true and uncontradicted that some men are born great but a very few become great by their individual efforts. This cannot be said of the Hon. Benjamin P. Birdsall of Iowa. Mr. Birdsall is a member of the Judiciary Committee of the House of Representatives, the most important committee in Congress. It requires a lawyer of ability to be on such an important committee. He is also a member of the Merchant Marine and Fisheries Committees, which are also important. The people of Iowa have great confidence in Mr. Birdsall. He is popular among all classes in his state and especially the colored voters in his district. There is some talk of naming him as the next governor of the state. The Republicans say that he is a man who can be trusted and if he is nominated there is no doubt of his election. Mr. Birdsall is a popular Republican because he is with his people. A man who is not too big and appreciates his people and looks out for their needs is bound to succeed. Such a man is Benjamin P. Birdsall of Clarion, who was born at Weyanweyn, Wis., October 26, 1858; was educated in the common schools of Iowa and at the Iowa State University, Iowa City, by profession a lawyer, admitted to practice in March, 1878; served as district judge of the Eleventh Judicial district of Iowa from January, 1893; has been twice married, his first wife, Miss Bertha H. Schultz, died in 1886; remarried in 1888 to Miss Belle Johnson of Clarion; was elected to the Forty-eighth and re-elected to the Fifty-ninth Congress, receiving 29,293 votes, to 14,200 for J. N. Malion, Democrat, and 1,388 for E. D. Hammond, Socialist. Mr. Birdsall's record as a judge won for him a host of admirers. He was fair, honest and clean, which the people of Iowa appreciated. There is no man in Congress to-day any more poular than Mr. Birdsall. He is a man who looks out for his constituents and believes in equality of citizenship. Those who know Mr. Birdsall say that he is a man of an agreeable temperament. A sound debater and a profound thinker.

CORNELIUS B. HENRY DEAD.

Philadelphia, Pa., Feb. 3, 1906.

Cornelius B. Henry of this city, who resided at No. 1522 Lombard street, died of pneumonia Sunday morning, January 28th, at 12.30 o'clock, after an illness of one week. He was buried Thursday, February 1st. The funeral sermon was preached by Rev. Alexander Murry, pastor of Bethel A. M. E. Church.

Mr. Henry was 31 years old at the time of his death. He leaves a widow and three children, and a father, mother and five brothers. The pallbearers were his five brothers and an old chum of the deceased. Cornelius is the brother of Mr. Delaney Henry of Washington City. He and his wife, Mrs. Victoria Henry, have returned to their home. There were many beautiful flowers sent to the bereaved family from friends.

AT THE COSMOPOLITAN.

Rev. Simon P. W. Drew, D. D., had about one hundred and fifty to join his church last Sunday night. Rev. Drew was assisted by several ministers connected with his denomination.

Sunday was a religious day of baptising among the baptists. Throughout the city the most interesting exercises were held.

A PECULIAR PEOPLE.

"Peculiar People" is a new book for the millions. By Mrs. Arabella Virginia Chase.

NEW SUBJECTS.

Every division, which are twelve (12) is discussed in a new way. The book will tell who the peculiar people are:

1. THEIR ORIGIN.
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7. BUSINESS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS.
8. IMITATIVENESS AND RESULTS.
9. THE POLITICAL ATMOSPHERE.
10. GOOD CITIZENSHIP.
11. UNWHOLESOME PRACTICES.
12. EXCERPTS AND COMMENTS.

SUMMARY.

MRS. ARABELLA V. CHASE

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To know yourself you will have to read this book.

library of every citizen.

It is a book that should be in the

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Mrs. Arabella Virginia Chase, 1212 Florida avenue northwest, or THE WASHINGTON BEE, 1109 Eye street northwest, Washington, D. C.

CURIOUS LEGAL POINT.

Shall Cremated Corpse Pay Same Rate for Carriage as Body in Coffin?

Paris.—A curious case now before a French tribunal invokes a point which has not yet come up for legal settlement. A certain New York doctor, whose name thus far is withheld, recently accompanied a wealthy western American to Italy, where his patient after a lingering illness died.

In order to avoid the trouble and formalities of carrying the body to the United States in a coffin the doctor on his own authority had the corpse cremated. The ashes were placed in a small urn, which was then packed carefully and shipped as ordinary freight on which he paid the usual tariff according to weight.

The doctor landed on the American side all right, but the steamship company discovered his secret and demanded the price of carrying a dead body in a coffin, which amounts to nearly $150 more than the doctor paid for the urn's transportation. This he refused and the case must be decided at Paris, since it was at a French port that the urn was shipped. The impression here is that the company will lose the case.

TO DUPLICATE EVERY GUN.

Precaution That Is Deemed Necessary by the Naval General Board.

Washington.—Every gun in the navy will have its duplicate to guard against any emergency and accident, if the recommendation of the naval chief of ordnance is carried out.

The naval general board, it is believed, thoroughly approves of it, and consequently the naval estimates to go before the next congress may contain a formidable item to cover the cost of producing the new guns.

Such accidents as have happened in recent years, particularly to the big turret guns, of the battleships, would compel the ship to go into action in disabled condition or be laid up for months in a navy yard. The idea is to keep spare guns in stock at convenient points to immediately replace the damaged ones.

Growth of Things Out West.

A correspondent of the Cherokee (I. T.) Times, and for whose veracity that paper vouches, tells the following: "The terrible news comes from the western part of the Cherokee Nation that a boy climbed a cornstalk to see how the corn was getting along, and now the corn is growing up faster than the boy can climb down. The boy is clear out of sight. Three men have undertaken to cut the stalk down with axes and save the boy from starvation, but it grows so fast that they can't hack twice in the same place. The boy is living on nothing but raw corn and already has thrown down over four bushels of cobs."

Decorated Chef.

King Edward's chef, M. Menager, was among those to receive birthday honor on the occasion of his majesty's recent birthday. He is believed to be among the most accomplished chefs in the world. He was decorated with the Victorian medal. Other recipients of that distinction are understood to feel that in conferring the medal on a cook King Edward has rather cheapened the honor.

Not! The Trust

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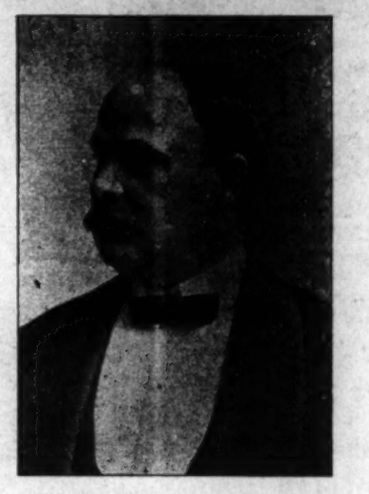
L St. near K St. Market N.W.



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of satisfaction is a rare thing in most $2.50 shoes. Shoes at this price usually lack style or comfort or both.
The style of more expensive shoes and good solid value are found in our

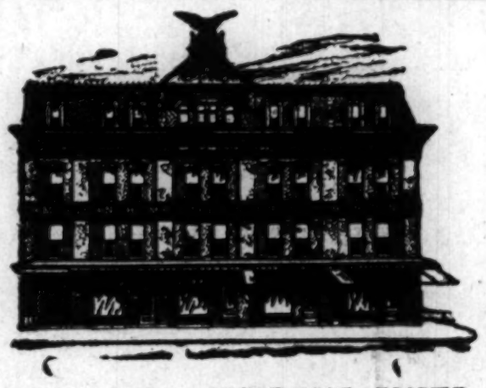
Signet $2.50 Shoe

because of the exceptional attention bestowed on the making. The only cheapness in it anywhere is the price.
A Goodyear-welted shoe, made on several of the season's handsomest lasts, in the most popular leathers.
Looks first rate and wears that way every time.
It's worth your while to come in and look the Signet over, even if you're not ready to buy.
Always welcome.

Wm. Moreland,

491 Penna Ave

HOLTMAN'S OLD STAND. SIGN OF THE BIG BOOT



SICK AND ACCIDENT INSURANCE UP TO $25.00 PER WEEK
WHOLE LIFE INSURANCE ON VERY LIBERAL TERMS
PAYABLE ONE HOUR AFTER DEATH.
AMERICAN HOME LIFE INSURANCE CO.,
FIFTH and G Streets N. W. Washington, D. C.

PARKER, BRIDGET & CO.

Among friends and acquaintances the question is often asked, "Who made your suit?" that is, of course, when the suit is meritorious enough to call for comment.

One of the best advertisements we have is when our patrons answer the question and tell the cost of the suit.

Men's Top Coats, $12 to $35.
Men's Spring Suits, $12 to $30.
Youths' Clothing, $10 to $25.
Boys' Cloth Suits, $3.95 to $10.
Boys' Wash Suits, $1.50 to $6.
(The Better Kind of Clothing.)

Parker, Bridget & Co.

[illegible] AND PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE, NORTHWEST.
HEAD-TO-FOOT OUTFITTERS

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HOLME'S Hotel

333 Va. Ave., S. W. For The Best Afro-American Accommodation in the District.

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Bar stocked with fine Wines, Imported Brand and pure old Rye Whiskey.

Best Line Cigars 5 & 10c
Good Room and Comfortably heated by steam.
Lodging 50. 75 & $1.00

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FRATERNAL.

I. O. N. I. C. of A., fraternal, meets at Lecompte, La., the second and third Tuesday nights in each month R. E. Pickens, W. P. P. J. E. Dailey W. C. S.

I. O. I. N. I C. of A. F., No. 127 meets at its office, 608 Bolton street east, the first and third Monday nights in each month. Rev. S. T Shephard, worthy president. T. P Haywood, W. C. S. Ocie Weathers W. P. P.

Golden Star Department of the I O. N. I. C. of A. F., No. 248, meets at St. James, La., the first and third Saturdays in each month. J. W Walker, W. P. P. Alex. Anoisan W. C. S.

Eastern Star Department, No. 243 of the I. O. N. I. C. of A. F., meets at Darrow, La., the second and fourth Saturdays in each month. Leon Baptise, W. P. P. M. Baptise, W. C. S Dempsey Wilson, W. R. S.

Lippman Department of the I. O. N. I. C. of A. F., No. 152, meets at Kings Ferry, Fla., the fourth Friday in each month. Jack Lippman, W. P. P. Loula Underwood, W. C. S.

Western Star Department, No. 231, meets at Ennis, Tex., first and third Saturdays in each month. Spencer Gary, W. P. P. C. C. Carlin, W. R. S. A. Cattle, W. C. S.

Eagle's Wing Department, No. 27, meets at Ashville, Fla., the second and fourth Sundays in each month G. B. Brown, W. P. L. D. Dixon, W. C. S.

Elizabeth Department, I. O. N. of A. F., No. 53, meets at Chauncey, Ga., on the first Saturday in each month. Rev. E. Adams, W. P. P.; Peter Stanley, W. C. S.

Department No. 136 meets at Baton Rouge, La., first and third Wednesday nights in each month. Jas. Newton, W. P. P. M. B. Stewart, W. C S.

Fraternal Sunrise Department, No. 17, meets at Fort Worth, Tex., the first and third Wednesdays in each month. R. R. Sloan, W. P. P.; Henry Henderson, W. P. P.; M. Mathew W. F. V. P.; I. R. Balenger, W. C. S.

Sunrise Department, No. 31, meets at Dallas, Tex., second and fourth Thursday nights in each month. A. R. Brown, W. P. P. S. A. N. Hamilton, W. P. Rebecca Carpenter, W. R. S. Savannah Slaughter, W. C. S.

Department No. 13 meets at Lake City, Fla., first and second Monday nights in each month. Joe Dorsey W. P. P. W. M. Pasco, W. F. V P. Giles Duncan, W. C. C. B Bartley, W. C. S.

NOTICE.

To all Departments of the I. O. N. I. C. of A. Fraternal, the semi-annual pass word is ready for all Departments. Send for it at once. See Ritual, page 13.

I. L. Walton

Evergreen Department, No. 291, meet at Red Fish, La., the 1st and 3rd Friday in each month. A. T. Finley, W. P. P.; Chas. Dupar, P. V. P.; A. T. Finley, W. C. S.

Harmony Department, No. 71, meet

IS NOT A REFORMER.

H. S. HADLEY OF MISSOURI A UNIQUE FIGURE.

Sketch of Attorney General Who Is Trying to Show That Standard Oil Company Is Nothing But a Trust.

New York.—Herbert S. Hadley, attorney general of the state of Missouri, who recently tried to worm out of Henry H. Rogers and other Standard Oil witnesses the true relation between the Standard Oil company and the so-called independent concerns doing business in Missouri, is almost as unique in his way as Gov. Folk himself. Mr. Hadley is only 34 years old, but already he has made a name for himself as a brilliant lawyer. He was elected corporation counsel of Kansas City, Mo., when only 27 years old, and at the age of 30 he was chosen public prosecutor, serving in that capacity for two years, while Mr. Folk was making his reputation in St. Louis, at the other end of the state.

Defeated for reelection in 1902, he determined not to enter the political arena again, and accepted a retainer from the street railway interests of Kansas City. But in a Republican state convention in Missouri, a year ago last fall, he was forced into nomination against his will. Named to break a deadlock by a speaker who was already on the stage to put in nomination another man, his friends carried him bodily to the rear of the hall, in order to prevent his protesting against his own nomination, which was unanimous. He made an active canvass in what looked to be a forlorn hope, and was elected.

Hadley, who for the time being, at least, is a national figure, declines to pose as a reformer. He says he has no message from the west to deliver to the east. As an individual he has nothing against Henry H. Rogers or John D. Rockefeller. It is not his purpose to inquire into secrets of "the System," except so far as they have a direct bearing on the case at issue. Though he is closely associated with Gov. Folk, he asserts he is not completely in sympathy with a movement which is proclaiming necessity of sweeping changes in the nation.

HERBERT S. HADLEY.
(Missouri Official Who Is Probing Standard Oil Company.)

Mr. Hadley does not profess any particular sympathy with the onslaughts being made against trusts generally. If anything, he is rather favorably disposed towards them; but his personal opinions he keeps in the background in the effort to bring out evidence in connection with the charge that the Standard Oil company controls all the companies doing business in Missouri, and has so manipulated things that there is no competition there in the business, the territory being divided up among several companies, all of whom are controlled by Mr. Rogers and his dummies.

"If the case of the state of Missouri is successful, it will mean that the state will be opened to great private oil interests of Kansas, which are now unable to sell their product at any price. The Waters-Pierce company would lose its charter and the Standard and the Republic companies their licenses to do business within the state. Pipe lines would at once be run from Kansas oil fields and an outlet would be afforded which is now lacking for product of that state.

"As to Mr. Rogers and his refusals to answer all pertinent questions, it is an exhibition of the latest methods adopted by the masters of Standard Oil. Next to a reputation for purity of personal living the surest way to reach the heart of the people is through its sense of humor. Mr. Rockefeller entertained the American Humorists' association in Cleveland, and now Mr. Rogers is taking advantage of his opportunity to pose as a humorist. It goes without my saying it that he is a very able and a very brilliant man, but his pose ought to be too transparent to deceive the public."

A Mexican's Proof of Bravery.

Jose Maria Huerta, with a number of friends was standing in a saloon at Guadaloupe, Mexico, recently, when he suddenly drew a pistol, and to show them how brave he was, declared he would kill the first person who passed, and, cocking his gun, he stood in the doorway waiting. Suddenly a shot was heard, and, looking out, Huerta's companions saw Rafael Martinez, who happened to pass by, lying in the middle of the street, in his death agonies. Huerta had kept his word. His friends, horrified at such a cold-blooded murder, seized him and delivered him to the police.

SOME GARDENING FREAKS.

Clay Model Heads of Various Kinds the Latest Departure in Horticulture.

Who remembers the time when there was not a popular craze? It seems impossible for people to exist without some pet fad or other, be it ever so trivial or foolish. Ladies especially have a weakness in this direction, though with them it usually takes the form of a new pet animal.

The gardening profession has not escaped the general search for novelties, and a year or two ago Japanese fern-balls were all the rage; also quaint fern figures were formed to represent various birds and animals. These were readily bought by the novelty-seeking public.

The latest quaint idea of the gardener is clay model heads, the faces

A STUDY IN BEARD AND WHISKERS.

of which are marked by all manner of queer expressions. Around the scalp where the hair should grow, as the eyebrows, and on the upper lip, the models are cut in lines, which reduces the clay to such a thickness that it is porous. These model heads are hollow, and have to be kept filled with water, and on the prepared places a special fine grass seed, which is supplied with the heads, is sown. In the course of a week a fine crop of lovely silky grass sprouts out, giving the heads a very quaint and brigut appearance. As the water evaporates or leaks through, the heads must be refilled.

Quite a surprising number of different expressions and types can be produced with the same head, by varying the growth from an abundant crop in one place to a ragged growth in another, or entirely omitting to sow the seeds in various places. A clean-shaven, bald-headed, benevolent old gentleman can be portrayed faithfully on the same head that with a different growth will show a man with abundant hair and long beard. Eyebrows can be grown or omitted at will, and since the heads are modeled with comical expressions to start with, when grown in quaint designs they are certainly the most mirth-producing garden decoration that has been invented.

GOVERNOR OF MOSCOW.

Admiral Doubassoff Has Been Instrumental in Crushing the Rebellion in Russian City.

St. Petersburg.—Admiral Doubassoff, who is in command of the imperial troops at Moscow, and is governor general of the old capital of the czars, recently used stern measures in repressing the revolutionary outbreak recently. He is charged with having armed the Black Hundred, and to have aided in their desperate work. Doubassoff is a representative of the aristocratic reactionaries, and is not in touch with the reform movement, believing that autocracy is the only rule for Russia.

Little is known of his naval exploits or of the achievements through which he has advanced, but his work in killing and imprisoning the revolutionists has been thorough and he has spared neither sex nor age. All who

ADMIRAL DOUBASSOFF.
(Russian Commander Who Crushed Rebellion in Moscow.)

have raised the red flag of rebellion have been mercilessly pursued and shot down, and at times even capitulation did not stop the bloody work.

The casualties among the rebels are reported to be enormous, and mainly because the orders of Doubassoff were so implicitly followed by those under his command. He is not an old man, having reached only the age of 55, so what the future holds for him is not known. Should the fires of rebellion become as fierce in any other section of the czar's domain as it was in Moscow, it is expected that the admiral will be transferred to the new scene of operation and be allowed to work his will.

Rats Get the Coin.

Arthur Boyle, depot master at Atchison, Kan., says that rats carry away money almost as fast as it falls through the cracks of the platform. They are attracted by the brightness of the coin and by the fact that it bears the odor of the human body.

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BOYD and way points, †8.35, §9.15 a.m. §1.15 †5.00, †5.35, §10.1 , †11.30, p.m.

GAITHERSBURG and way points. †8.35 §9.15 a.m., †12.50, §1.15, †2.30, †5.35, †6.50, §7.35 §10.15, †11.30 p.m.

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All baggage destined to New York City will be delivered to 23rd Street unless distinctly marked "Liberty Street," or otherwise.

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The importance of 23rd Street is most graphically brought to attention in the August number of the Book of the Royal Blue published by the passenger department of the Baltimore & Ohio, under the title "Into the Heart of Gotham." The interest centers within a mile radius of 23rd street, Fifth avenue and Broadway. Full page photographs of unusual detail present a most vivid picture of this most interesting locality. Send 5 cents for copy to D. B. Martin, Manager Passenger Traffic, B. & O. R. R., Baltimore, Md.

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ROAD HAS WOMAN HEAD.

Widow of Millionaire to Be President of Line Between Los Angeles and San Francisco.

Santa Monica, Cal.—Work has been commenced on an electric railroad from Santa Monica to Huseneme. The name of the new road is the Huseneme, Malibu & Port Los Angeles, of which corporation Mrs. May Rindge is president and H. W. Loncke general manager. The company is capitalized at $1,000,000, and will have its offices in Santa Monica. The road follows the beach, and in Ventura county will connect with the Bursoa road for Ventura, and thence to Santa Barbara. Rails, rolling stock and equipment have been ordered to the east. Several hundred yards of track have already been laid and a force of 200 men will soon be at work.

The line will be extended from Santa Monica to Los Angeles, and at the other end, after reaching Santa Barbara, it is expected it will be ultimately pushed on to San Francisco. The section of the road now building is the first part of what is proposed to be a beach trolley line from Los Angeles to San Francisco.

Mrs. Rindge, whose name appears as the president of the company, is the widow of the late multi-millionaire Frederick H. Rindge, who initiated the enterprise. Rindge left an estate of $35,000,000, which fact guarantees the financial stability of the present undertaking.

WILL MOVE THE TOWN.

Steel Corporation Likely to Change Site of Sparta, Where Drills Have Been Working.

Duluth, Minn.—It is probable that the village of Sparta, two and a half miles east of Eveleth, Mesaba Range, will have to be removed to a new location near the present site.

The town, which has a population of 1,000 people, has met with the experience of Eveleth in its earlier days. Iron ore has been found beneath the town site, and to mine it it will be necessary to remove the buildings.

Diamond drilling has been in progress in the village, or close to it, for the last two years, and, while there is no official information as to the extent of the ore discoveries, it is the general understanding that the existence of large bodies of mineral has been proved.

The exploratory work has been done by a steel corporation, which controls the mineral rights in the town site. The village was established eight or nine years ago, when the Genoa mine was opened. This property is still in commission, as are the Malta, Sparta and Pettit, in the same field. The Hobart mine is a new property being opened up near Sparta.

DESIRE SANE LOVEMAKING.

Indiana Girls Oppose Late "Spooning" and More Than Two Nights a Week.

Logansport, Ind.—For the purpose of discouraging swains with a disposition to monopolize all their time and to encourage the habit of "breaking away" early, the Cupid Ten O'Clock club is waging a reform for sanity in lovemaking.

Miss Florence Moore, the founder, is the president. She declared that two evenings a week was abundant opportunity for the prosecution of the most ardent suit, and believes that "no two young people can have anything so important to say that it cannot fully be discussed in a three hour call."

Announcing in newspapers her intention to combat evils arising from too great familiarity before marriage, she called for enrolments in the new club, and declares it will revolutionize lovemaking in Logansport. She hopes to extend the idea throughout the state. Miss Moore is only 18 years old and is of a prominent old family.

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On October 23rd the Metropolitan Street Railway Co. of New York inaugurated a new line of through street cars between West 23rd Street Station and Grand Central Station of the New York Central and New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroads, on a four minute headway between 7.30 A. M. and 7.00 P. M., making the distance between the two Stations in about twenty minutes, without transfer, on a five-cent fare.

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HER LIFE TO RUSSIAN POOR

Mlle. Nelka de Smernoff Will Care for Sick and Needy of Her Father's Country.

Washington.—Mlle. Nelka de Smernoff, who in September sailed from New York for the avowed purpose of devoting her life to the care of the ill and poor in the land of her father, has always given largely of her time and means to charity, and accordingly her friends were scarcely surprised at her announcement.

Her father, who died shortly after her birth, was a secretary of the Russian legation in Brazil, while her mother was Miss Blow, of St. Louis. She also died a few years later, leaving Mlle. de Smernoff an orphan, to the care of relatives in Washington. Here she grew to young womanhood, but although all of her surroundings were American, she clung to the customs and faith of her father's country. Thus she espoused the religion of the Greek church, and much of her work in charity she directed toward the aid of the suffering in Russia.

When the war between Russia and Japan opened she turned her attention to the work of trained nursing, with an idea that she might go to the front. The war, however, closed before she finished her course, but the idea remained, and when conditions in Russia were such as promised prevalence of starvation and illness she set sail for St. Petersburg.

By her friends she is said to be a young woman unusually attractive in appearance and vivacious in manner, and for many years was a favorite in Washington society. As an amateur actress she appeared frequently in theatricals for charitable purposes given by members of the diplomatic corps. Her last appearance of this nature was in a French drama performed here last spring for the Red Cross.

MLLE. NELKA DE SMERNOFF.
(She Will Devote Her Life to Caring for Ill and Poor of Russia.)

THE SOMMERVILLE CAMEO.

Specimen Known as "Triumph of Constantine" Is Bogus, Says an Expert.

Philadelphia.—As a result of charges reflecting on the genuineness of one of the most famous exhibits in the Free Museum of Science and Art, of the University of Pennsylvania, a movement is on foot to inquire into the history of nearly every exhibit in the museum. It is rumored that there will be sensational developments, surpassing those marking the Peters-Hilpracht controversy.

THE ALLEGED BOGUS CAMEO.

The charge has been made by S. Hudson Chapman, a well-known glyptologist, that the collection of gems presented to the museum by the late Prof. Maxwell Sommerville is composed for the most part of spurious specimens and duplicates. It has developed that the genuineness of the Sommerville collection has been doubted by experts for some time, and that this has been known by the board of managers for more than a year.

The strongest feature of the charges against the genuineness of the collection is the questioning of the one known as the "Triumph of Constantine," about which Prof. Sommerville wrote a pamphlet, in which he claimed it was the third most valuable specimen in the world. Now it is alleged the genuine gem has been found in another collection. This was considered the most important gem in the collection.

Cost of Rural Carrier Service.

The approximate net cost of the 32,000 carriers in the rural free delivery service for the fiscal year 1905 was $16,871,733. More than 1,000,000,000 pieces of mail were handled by these carriers during the year, at a cost of little less than 1½ cents to deliver. There are now in operation 34,677 routes.

Japan Controls Monopolies.

The Japanese government to-day controls many of the important monopolies. A large percentage of the railroads, the telegraph and telephone lines, the salt works, the tobacco monopoly, and the camphor production are directly under the control of the government.

WILL GO TO JAPAN.

LUKE E. WRIGHT FIRST AMBASSADOR TO MIKADO.

Will Be Succeeded by Henry C. Ide as Governor General of Philippines—Appointment May Mean Sale of the Islands.

Washington.—Luke E. Wright, governor general of the Philippines, will be the first ambassador from the United States to Japan.

Gov. Gen. Wright will be succeeded in office at Manila first by Henry C. Ide, the senior member of the commission, who is vice governor, and at present acting governor general while Gen. Wright is on leave of absence in this country. When he retires June 1 James F. Smith, of California, a member of the Philippine commission, will succeed to the office of governor general.

Behind the decision to send Mr. Wright to Japan lies a story of administration policy which as yet has not been told.

President Roosevelt, it is asserted by close advisers of the administration, is convinced that the best thing the United States can do with the Philippines is to get rid of them.

Soon after congress convened Senator Crane, of Massachusetts, introduced a resolution authorizing the president to negotiate with world powers to the end that the "integrity of the Philippines should be preserved if they should receive their independence."

There is reason to believe that the administration may intend to declare the independence of the Philippines, as was suggested recently, as a piece de resistance of the Roosevelt administration, just before its close, and that the real reason for Gov. Wright's selection for ambassador to Japan is to arrange with the Japanese emperor an amicable understanding under the provisions of the Crane resolution.

There are rumors that Japan has made some overtures to the American government that the mikado would like to discuss the possibility of securing the Philippines for a substantial remuneration as a part of the mikado's plan to become the dominating world power in the orient.

LUKE E. WRIGHT.
(Philippine Governor Who Will Represent America at Japanese Court.)

Commissioner Ide, who will immediately succeed Gov. Gen. Wright, has a record of distinguished service. He was one of the American commissioners to Samoa, and was chief justice of the islands. He has been Philippine commissioner for the past six years, and, being well along in years, desired to retire and tendered his resignation to take effect June 1 next. Both the president and Secretary Taft felt that his services merited the honor of having for a time at least held the actual rank of governor general of the Philippines.

The retirement of Gov. Wright and Gov. Ide will leave two vacancies in the commission to be filled.

Gov. Wright's father was Archibald W. Wright, one time chief justice of the supreme court of Tennessee, and his mother was a daughter of Admiral Raphael Semmes, who commanded the Alabama in the confederate navy. He was born at Memphis in 1847, where he was privately educated, and where he was admitted to the bar at an early age.

His first prominent work was in connection with the relief operations during the yellow fever epidemic in 1878, when he gained sufficient popularity to cause his selection as attorney general of Tennessee in 1880. In 1896 he supported Palmer and Buckner, the gold Democratic candidates for the presidency and vice presidency.

In 1900 President McKinley appointed Mr. Wright a member of the Philippine commission, and on the establishment of a civil government in the islands in 1901 he became vice governor, acting as governor during Gov. Taft's absence in the United States and Europe in 1902.

In December, 1903, he became governor of the Philippines, succeeding Gov. Taft on the succession of the latter to Elihu Root's portfolio as head of the war department in President Roosevelt's cabinet.

Early in October, of last year, it was announced by Mr. Loeb, the president's secretary, that Gov. Wright had resigned, and the intimation was that friction with the army—particularly Gens. Corbin and Wood—had caused him to relinquish his position. It developed, however, that the announcement was erroneous. In November the governor general left Manila, presumably on a six-months' leave of absence, and was the object of a demonstration participated in by both natives and Americans.

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W. CALVIN CHASE, EDITOR.

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WILL ALWAYS BE A REPUBLICAN.

Register J. W. Lyons at the banquet to Mr. Justice Robert H. Terrell last Monday evening said among other things that the republican party is the only party to which the negro can go. The editor of The Bee does not agree with the distinguished gentleman from Georgia. If the republican party continues in its present attitude toward the negro it will find the negro hopelessly divided. At present there is too much shown among republican managers. The negro is a political nonenity in all political parties and especially the republican party. He will never be a factor so long as he permits himself to be "hood winked" and "cajoled" by so-called white and colored republican leaders. There is no republican party now. There may be one in name but not in principal.

If the colored man continues to allow himself to be misrepresented by party leaders the time will come when he will not be permitted to hold any kind of a respectable position. Many republicans in office now say that the negroe's place in this country is the "hewer of wood" and "drawer of water." Mr. Lyons would have the negro support the republican party right or wrong, holy or unholy, pure or corrupt.

The negro must do as other people do. He is an American citizen or nothing. If he is an American citizen he is entitled to every protection guaranteed to every other citizen. Register Lyons has great faith in the Republican party. He has more faith in it than it has in him, notwithstanding his large financial contribution to the last campaign committee and great number of speeches he made and through his influence, and persuasion a large number of colored men, who had heretofore affiliated with the democratic party, were brought into line.

Why should any man want any party that doesn't want him. Mr. Lyons has committed no offense that has led to his removal from office. He declared for the late Senator Hanna as did thousands of others. Mr. Lyons was betrayed. He was forced to employ a mid-wife before the baby was born. It happened to be a Hanna baby and not a Roosevelt. The Wizard was the doctor. He was sent to prescribe after a diagnois of the case. He didn't report for several months. The surgeon-in-chief of the national political hospital did not deem it wise or proper to discharge his patient after he had fully recovered from his political shock and a proper man found to succeed him. Register Lyons should return to his home in the South and teach his constituents to support those who support them. Believe no longer in the sham promises of the republican party.

Let him tell them to think for themselves, and permit no one to think for them. The South will some day recognize the ability of the negro, although his face may be black. Throw away, Mr. Lyons, the trucking spirit that has been the characteristic of the office holder and quasi negro leader under this administration. Be a man and say to the world that you are an American citizen.

IS IT NECESSARY?

There was held in the city of New York last week a meeting of representative white and colored men. The object of the meeting was to file a protest in the North against southern disfranchising the colored man? Do these meetings in the North have any effect on those in the South who have been charged and indicted for disfranchiseing the colored man? Would professor Kelly Miller, Hon. Geo. H. White, Mr. Archibald Grimke and others go South and tell the southern people that they are guilty of crime? What have any of the above done to eliminate the condition of the southern negro? Have any of the above been the associates of the lowly and dependent colored man in the South? Will any of the above go into the South and take up the farm hand and the ignorant colored man and teach him? Suppose the negro South is not permitted to vote? Is that all he needs? Is he not in need of greater things that will tend to elevate and make him capable of self-government? The Bee is of the opinion that something else is to be before the ignorant and the poor colored men are permitted to vote. There are men in the South who went from the North doing good work. There are noble colored women in the South who went from the North and who have made sacrifices to elevate the ignorant classes. Let us stop complaining and go to work and teach the ignorant colored man, woman and child that they must first fit themselves for self-government before they will be permitted to handle the ballot. Suppose the ignorant white and colored man is not allowed to vote. Should the intelligent men in the North kick themselves to death? Massachusetts has voting restrictions. The time has come for the colored man to cease playing the baby act and be a man. If he wants to take part in the affairs of the government he must qualify himself and then when he has demonstrated the necessary qualifications, then he may appeal to the conscience of the American people. We have heard no appeal from the southern colored man to his brethren in the North. Is this agitation necessary? Can the colored man gain more by following these precepts:

1st. Qualify himself.

2d. Educate himself.

3d. Study good government.

4th. What is requisite to good citizenship.

5. Present himself before the bar of public opinion and be examined.

6th. If he proves himself competent, then he may ask admission into the affairs of government.

THE UTICA NORMAL AND INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL.

The third annual financial statement of the principal and treasurer of the Utica Normal and Industrial Institute has just been received. This school is called Tuskegee of Missippi. As a rule colored men and women generally name their institutions, for white people and women will afterward take the name of some noted white singer. The principal of the chool is Professor W. H. Holtzclaw, who is a graduate of Tuskegee.

Undoubtedly he is an enterprising young man and is doing good work among his people. The Bee takes the following from his report which is an evidence of what this institution is doing for the colored people in the South:

"Agriculture—It is well known that 90 per cent of the negroes of this seciton of the country live from some form of agriculture. It is therefore fitting that our people should be taught the best methods of getting the products of their labor from the soil and how to preserve the land that they cultivate at the same time.

Recognizing this fact, we have taught practical agriculture from the beginning, and this year scientific agriculture was introduced and taught in the class room. I wish to give you the following figures, which represent to some extent the products of ur practical efforts on the farm during this year:

Farm Products—Spring beans, 5 bushels; asparagus, 5 pounds; beets, 5 bushels; butter, 150 pounds; cabbage, 74 heads; chickens, 471; roasting ears, 600; field corn, 575 bushels; corn, Stover, 5 tons; cucumbers, 10 dozen. Green feed, pea vine hay, etc., 8 tons; lettuse, 240 heads; onions, 4 bushels; radishes, 78 dozen; squash, summer, 5 bushels; orka, 4 bushels; tomatoes, 15 bushels; various fruits and vegetables for canning, 384 half-gallon jars; milk, 1,080 gallons; turkeys, 60 pounds."

"THE TALLADEGE TEA-POT TEMPEST."

Elesewhere in this issue of the Bee will be found an open, honest and instructive article from the Atlanta, Ga. Independent, bearing on the conduct of students who are given to disorder and at the same time reaping the good of scholastic training in schools founded and maintained through the instrumentality of the people condemned by the students, because of a difference of complexion.

It must be remembered that the trustees of Howard University are not endorsed by all the people. The trustees have, by endorsing the actions of the students, put themselves in a position to be criticised.

Read carefully the article to which your attention is called.

THE AFRO-AMERICAN COUNCIL.

From National Baptist Union.

Our attention has been called in a very significant and striking manner to the objects and labors of "The Afro-American Council." We note that the Rev. L. G. Jordan, Corresponding Secretary of our Foreign Mission Board, is also Corresponding Secretary of this organization, and that he is exerting himself most diligently with the hope that the organization may fill the place that it is destined to fill, and do the good for which it came into existence. One special object of the Council, for which it deserves the highest commendation, is the untiring effort on its part to test the constitutionality of the Jim Crow laws that have been passed by the legislatures of the various Southern states. These laws are unconstitutional. A stiff, rigid, energetic and incessant fight against them on the part of the colored people would in time reveal the fact that they are unconstitutional, and that they cannot stand the test. It takes money, however, to fight the battles of the race, and there is no source from which the money could be expected to come except from the negroes themselves. The Council is appealing to one million negroes for one dollar each. This dollar could be given, and a million dollars gotten together in this fund. With one million dollars in its hands the Council could make a long, stubborn fight. It could enlist not only the sympathies of white people who believe in simple justice and equality before the law, but it could enlist in this service some of the shrewdest, most capable and most successful constitutional lawyers in this county. The objects of the Council are fraught with much wisdom. The cause that they are undertaking to fight is the cause of the people. The great question, as in all matters of this kind, is, will the negroes treat themselves right, will they pay earnest heed to the admonitions of the Council; will they put up the money that is necessary for their defense in this matter. Let us hope that they will. At all events, we trust the Council will not grow weary. Revolutions do not come in a day. It requires a great deal of patience and sacrifice to deal effectively with the knotty problems of the race, that make our stay and our citizenship hazardous in this country. Let the authorities of the Afro-American Council exercise this patience; let them pursue the even tenor of their way with a marked degree of diligence. Their cause is right; their contention is just; their methods are wise, and their fight cannot be in vain. We are in very great sympathy with this organization, and in still greater sympathy with the people whom it is trying to serve. Then we admonish negroes everywhere, in all portions of the United States, to rally to the calls of the Council, encourage it by word and deed, and send its officers the money that they need to prosecute their claims. The negro race has never had anything except that for which it fought, and it seems now as if they will never get anything else, unless it is gotten over the stubborn protest of Southern legislatures, and the amazing silence of Northern white friends. The negro must fight his own battles; it must be done through his own organizations. The Afro-American Council is a high type of manhood and bravery. It believes in the power of self-exertion. If the race clings to it and supports it in the proper measures, much of the suffering of the race will be ameliorated and prophecies of the good time to come will not be in vain.

Afro-American voters now have a chance to support an organization that aims to protect their interest. We ought to put up the money for one great fight for all we have lost in the political arena. If you are interested in this movement, write Dr. L. G. Jordan, 726 W. Walnut street, Louisville, Ky.

THE TALLADEGA TEA-POT TEMPEST.

From the Atlanta Independent.

The "walk out" of a thousand students of the negro school at Talladega, Alabama, because a Southern white man has been appointed superintendent of the institute farm, is an unfortunate exhibition of race prejudice, as well as a display of childish qualities that many will consider even worse—in so far as the mental development of the Afro-American is concerned.

If Talladega was supported by the fees of the students, or contributions from persons of their own color, one could understand that it would be natural for the former to feel desirous that a negro should profit by any salaries that the institute paid out. But even that, if they wished to appear rational, would have to be confined to a mere passing sentiment, unless there were negro applicants for all positions fully as capable as white men, for it would be palpable folly to not take advantage of the best instruction obtainable.

The dispatch, however, as we understand it, proclaims that the "striking" students object to a Southern white man, not any white man, and as it states moreover, that Talladega is "fostered" by the American Missionary Society of New York, we take it that the latter organization sustains it and has, therefore, the right to select its faculty.

If there were any specific, individual objection to be brought against the farm superintenednt who is the cause of the "walk out" that, of course, would be a different matter and common fairness would call for the students' side of the question being presented before judgment in the premises was formed. But it hardly seems possible that anything of this kind is true, since the secretary of the American Missionary Society of New York is said to have been appealed to by the students and he upheld the president of the institute in insisting that the appointment should stand.

The whole affair is a tempest in a tea-pot, to be sure, but, nevertheless, as we have said, it will be regretted by real well wishers of the negro, who recognize in it a petty prejudice and unreasonableness that is sure to prove inimical to the advancement of the race.—The Augusta Chronicle.

To our minds nothing demonstrates more conclusively acuteness of negro prejudice and misguidance than the conduct of the negro students at Howard University and Talladega College. The lynching of negroes in the South by the white rabble is no greater crime against Christian civilization than the reprehensible conduct of these students in marching out of school to show their resentment to white teachers. Both of these schools are supported by the charity of white men, yet the students who are the beneficiaries and wards of white men organize themselves into lawless mobs, "hoot" and "howl" like mad animals because of the color of the teacher. The same students who raise the color line against the teachers at Howard and Talladega are the gangs which holler loudest about separate accommodation on the railroads and elsewhere. At Talladega and Howard negro boys and girls are getting their education practically free, yet they resort to mob law, and play the downright ingrate because their teachers are white. They practically contribute nothing to their personal uplift, yet they want to dictate the means of their uplift. It is indeed an unhopeful sign to see our boys and girls in colleges organizing themselves into mobs for the purpose of insulting their teachers. The conduct of the students at Talladega is without parallel. It is the most acute and reprehensible exhibition of race hatred in the annals of our recollection.

The students here did not strike because the farm superintendent was white, but because he was a Southern white man. Here is a case of downright foolheartedness. Here is a case that clearly demonstrates the negro's false idea and conception of an education. The qualification or fitness of the superintendent was never considered. He is a Southern white man, and that settles it. And the students did reason. The conclusion reached was—We will all die fools before we will be enlightened and uplifted by a Southern white man. Many of these same negroes are bossed and controlled at home every day by Southern white men; but with a smattering of letters they walk away from their only opportunity to make of themselves useful and helpful citizens, because they imagine a white man will not accord them the treatment they demonstrate by their savage conduct they do not deserve.

A negro mob in a college looks, to The Independent, just like a white mob around a stake burning a negro. We have no patience with either. These negro students who have caused the trouble at Howard and Talladega would be saved and negro civilization would be done a service if they were taken from school and sent to the cotton and cane patches for twelve months. Colleges were never intended to create and organize mobs. They were instituted for the purpose of disseminating Christian education. The students at Talladega and Howard neither show Christian or good breeding, by mob law. Nobody but a fool will run away from knowledge and understanding. Who could be better prepared to superintend a farm than a Southern white man, raised and educated on the plantation, where ninety per cent. of the race will inevitably fall or disappear from our civilization as a helpful factor.

No, the negro student would rather have a negro dude who knew nothing of the science of agriculture, but who would call them Mister, and tell them that the South hates them, than to have a practical education. "But the fool hateth wisdom."

SUFFRAGE CONDITIONS IN THE SOUTH.

Tuesday evening, February 1, the Constitution Club of New York City held a mass meeting in Cooper Union to discuss "Suffrage Conditions in the South." The attendance was large, being upwards of three thousand, two-fifths of whom were white people. John E. Milholland presided. Gen. H. E. Tremain, president of the Republican Club, read a set of resolutions concluding with a demand that the party in power deal with suffrage conditions in accordance with its national platform pledge.

Those who made addresses were Prof. Kelly Miller, Hon. George H. White, Mrs. Mary C. Terrell, James H. Hayes, J. D. Wetmore, Archibald H. Grimke and Prof. W. E. DuBois. Following is an extract from Prof. Dubois' remarks:

I will not deny that there have been some good results—the discovery of a few friends of the negro in the South, the strengthening of several of our larger institutions of learning, and, above all, a persistent advance of the masses of the race in wealth and intelligence.

But, despite this, you and I must with sorrow acknowledge that, as a method of settling the political questions in the South and bringing peace and good will between the races the policy of conciliation and drift has been a miserable failure; that, on the whole, instead of encouraging the Southern friends of the negro to defend his political and civil rights, it has rather encouraged the lower elements of the South with the thought that there is no limit to their forcing the negro back into virtual slavery, and that neither the nation nor the negro himself is capable of any effective protest against this reactionary policy.

We have been told for twenty-five years. Let the South alone, and there will be peace. Put the negro out of politics, and he will be happy and contented. What are the facts? For a quarter of a century the South has been let alone; not a single federal law, not a single judicial decision, scarcely an executive action, save in the case of a very few minor political appointments, has disturbed or hindered the Southern programme.

The nation has held its skirts aside and let those waters sweep on. Have we peace—is everybody contented—is there a republican government in the South, or the signs of it? No, the black spectre is there, and always will be there until it is laid by justice, rather than force and fraud.

As a matter of act, you cannot put human beings out of politics, you cannot under conditions of modern industrial life totally disfranchise a man. His very presence as a living, breathing, working being gives him a voice in the community. The result is that the more the South puts the negro out of politics the greater political question he inevitably becomes, so that today, after a quarter century of practical disfranchisement, the South is discussing and voting on the negro problem just as industriously as ever.

Nor can this ever stop until the negro is made a man or relegated to a place of practical slavery, voteless, voiceless, disunited, unthinking, machinelike workman, too ignorant to protest, too venal to care, warranted not to strike and to do more work for less wages than any other available competitor.

The oppressors themselves—that great class of Southerns who despise negroes, fear their ambition and are determined to crush them forever—are today mining the sense of right and justice in themselves and their neighbors.

There is in the South a class of upright, honest men and women, like the late Chancellor Walter Hill, who know the wrong that is being perpetrated and the fatal programme that is being carried out. But this class of men are ever being forced into silence, and continually the South is finding its leadership, not from its highest, but from its lowest, ethical stratum of Dixons and Vardamans and Tillmans.

Two things can be done: First, if the South insists, despite the letter and spirit of the Constitution, in denying to a third of its population a voice in its government the country has a perfect right to say. You shall not enjoy in the national councils an influence based on the very persons whose political rights you are withholding. If they are to be voiceless in this government, you at least have no right to speak for them.

This is no permanent settlement of the matter—it is a temporary stay of proceedings—it is keeping the harmful influence of oligarchical despotism out of the councils of the nation until such time as the Fifteenth Amendment is respected throughout the land.

Neither is this punishment—it is self-defence. It is the simple, cold logic of a nation striving to preserve its ancient form of government. If the voters of New York should remove South they would have ten times the political power they have here, because they would not only cast their own votes, but mine, too. Now, I prefer to cast my own vote, and if I cannot cast it I object to any man's casting it for me. I'd rather be disfranchised than give Governor Vardaman my proxy.

Reduction of representation alone, then, will not settle the Southern problem; eventually every American citizen, white or black, must cast an untrammelled vote. Meantime reduction of representation is a temporary measure to save the country from the immense danger of a rotten borough system.

To accomplish this ultimate aid the second and complimentary measure must be a determined effort to stamp out popular ignorance in the South.

Ignorance is not the sole cause of evil in the South, nor will the universal ability to read and write usher the millennium into Mississippi; but it is a certain thing that you cannot expect in a community where the percentage of absolute ignorance is as great as it is in the South, you cannot expect popular intelligence wise enough to foresee the dangers of race prejudice, caste proscription, peonage and mob violence.

ITEMS ON THE WING.

Wednesday, January 24th, Mr. Forrester, of 2236 11th street, N. W., and his wife celebrated their 51st wedding anniversary at the same time their daughter, Mrs. Alice Christopher (nee Forrest) had her three christened. The Rev. Sterling Brown, pastor of Parks Temple Church, officiating. There was a large concourse of friends present, who spent an enjoyable evening. Bro. Forrester is one of our old and much respected citizens of the District of Columbia, and a prominent member of the Craft. We regret to state that his wife is very sick, confined to bed at her residence, 2236 11th street, N. W. The Bee trusts that she will soon convalesce.

The Annual Encampment, Department of the Potomac, held their annual meet at Washington, D. C., Feb. 5. On the 6th the annual dinner was held at the New Willard. Corporal Jas. Tanner, present Commander-in-Chief, was the guest of honor.

A prohibition plank in the State Democratic platform is to be worked at the July primaries at Dallas, Texas. The prohibition question is to be linked with the race question. The intention being to present the latter in a new way to the public, largely involving the startling crimes against white womanhood, and with a view to evolving a practical remedy.

The Commission of Education in discussing matters for the fiscal year of 1905, shows that 16,256,038 are enrolled in the common schools, in colleges 118,029, private schools 1,370,244, normal and other professional schools 152,479—17,896,890 pupils in the aggregate.

One of the unique dining clubs of New York, situated in the heart of the shopping district, provides for luncheon and a nap for its members when weary after shopping. The membership fees are ten cents per month; meals from 5 cents up. The diners are compelled to wait upon themselves. The tables, linen and silverware are of the best, the food well cooked, etc.

Our special representative is making his rounds (Seville). Please be ready when he calls. We mean those that owe.

Geo. Adams Robinson, a descendant of two Presidents of the United States, a Harvard graduate of the class of '61, a veteran of the civil war and a 32d degree Mason, was placed in the almshouse of Bridgeport, Conn., recently.

Representatives of 28 clubs, improvement associations, churches and other civic bodies met in Chicago, Ill., last week to take measures to purify Chicago.

The Blues and Grays of N. Y. City, at the 16th anniversary of the Confederate Veterans, held at the Waldorf-Astoria, drank, sang and danced together. General F. D. Grant, U. S. A., son of the conqueror of General Lee of the Confederate Army, delivered an eulogistic address on the great Confederate chieftain. (There is one thing we notice, viz., white people can fight, shed blood, then make up. We will fight and never can forgive one another.)

Leylet-el-Tumaah, 1st day, 12th month, Hejra, 1323. Dul'l-Hajja-Magnificent ceremonial. Festival of Eed-el-Kourban. Sacrifices by the Pilgrims at Mecca! (Camel's milk.) Circuit of the Kaaba! The Black Stone! The holy Zem-Zem. Commemorative sacrifice by Ibraham. (At this stage of the game Adam and Eve jumped over the moon.) Almas Temple, Nobles of the Mystic Shrine passed a class of Pilgrims across the Sands. After the pilgrimage the traditional banquet followed. (This happened last moon.)

Richmond, Va.—For giving a newspaper man the lie, and calling him vile names in court, Mayor McCarthy has been fined $20 in the police court for contempt.

Emmons Blaine, grandson of Jas. G. Blaine, has embarked in the egg business at Chicago, Ill. He sells for 25 cents per dozen, every egg guaranteed. He is 15 years old and is attending an exclusive private school. (This business is a part of his study.)

C. G. Earin of Worcester, Mass., is slowly calcifying to death. He can only move his eyes and tongue. Deposits of lime and the tissues have solidified his joints and set the jawbone as solidly as stone.

Capt. Van Schaick, of the General Slocum, which burnt up, killing over 1000 people, has been sentenced to ten years at Sing Sing at hard labor for negligence in connection with the affair.

Roosevelt tells mothers they ought each to have ten children. District Attorney Jerome tells the judges they ought each to be in jail.

Mrs. M. S. Mayer has gone to Atlanta, Ga., to visit relatives.

Mr. Wm. Britton, of Charlottesville, Va., is in the city and expects to remain some time.

Mrs. Lizzie Thomas of Atlanta, Ga., has arrived and will remain with her husband some time.

Mrs. Callie Oliver of St. Louis, Mo., the sister of Mrs. Julia Thomas, is visiting the National Capital and expects to remain some time.

Mrs. Julia Thomas and her three children, who have been visiting her mother, Mrs. Maggie Henderson, of St. Louis, Mo., has returned.

Miss Fredericka D. Sprague has returned to Lincoln Institute, Mo., where she is engaged as a teacher in domestic science.

Dr. A. B. Wilson has returned to Harrisonburg, Va. He was here to look after one of his patients who has been afflicted for some time and came here to have an operation performed.

Miss Frances S. Reed, secretary to the president of Howard University, resigned her position, to take effect February first, and Miss Anna Fairfield, daughter of Dean Fairfield, who is acting president, has been appointed to fill the vacancy caused by Miss Reed's resignation.

J. Max Barber, editor of the Voice of the Negro, will speak at the suffrage meeting to be held at the Metropolitan A. M. E. Church, Washington, D. C., Friday evening, February 23, 1906, under the auspices of one hundred citizens of the United States.

Miss Marion T. Scott's friends will be pleased to know her condition is much improved and she is gaining strength daily Messrs. Alfred Thompson and Charles Henderson, prominent business men of Montgomery, West Virginia, are on a visit to this city. They are the guests of Miss Mildred Thompson, sister of Mr. Thomas.

Invitations have been received for the wedding reception of Miss Mamie Wilson and Mr. Lemuel E. Condery, Feb. 22, 1906, Philadelphia, Pa. The bride is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Chas. B. Wilson, formerly of New Orleans, La., but now of Philadelphia, Pa. Mr. Wilson was formerly surveyor general of Louisiana under the administration of President Harrison. The groom is well known in Washington, Baltimore and New York and is the son of Mr. and Mrs. M. V. B. Condery, one of the oldest Philadelphia families and among the first colored caterers in the City of Brotherly Love.

THE WHIST CIRCLE.

The Whist Circle was a scene of much brilliancy last Tuesday evening. Miss Minta B. Simmons, the president, with her assistants, will entertain each week to increase the merriment of the occasion. The music is most excellent now. Several new features have been added to the evening of pleasure. Tuesday was an exceptionally brilliant evening. The ladies' toilets were very attractive and many new faces were present. A special dance program will be presented next Tuesday evening. Miss Simmons has in view a masque reception before the social season ends.

PROF. DANIELS' RECEPTION TO CHOIR OF ZION BAPTIST CHURCH.

On Monday evening, the 29th of January, Prof. R. J. Daniels, organist of Zion Baptist Church, F Street between 3rd and 4½ Streets, S. W., delightfully entertained the members of the choir of the church at his residence in Roslyn, Va.

Among the pleasing features of the evening were the rendering of the following musical numbers: Vocal solo, Miss Abbie Webb; piano solo, Miss Grace Daniels; vocal solo, Miss Estelle Pritchett. Several selections were rendered by the choir under the direction of Prof. E. W. Scott.

At the conclusion of the repast Mr. Samuel Grantlier, in a brief but timely address expressed to Prof. Daniels the choir's appreciation of the pleasure the occasion had offered its members.

Among those present were Dr. and Mrs. U. J. Daniels, Mr. and Mrs. C. B. Walker, Mr. and Mrs. James Ellis, Mr. and Mrs. George Washington, Mrs. Bertha Henson, Mrs. Maria Tolson, Mrs. Bettie Stokes, Mrs. Josephine Green, Mrs. Maggie Brooks, Mrs. Louise Hodge, Mrs. Minnie Jackson, Miss Abbie Webb, Miss Julia D. Sommerville, Miss Pinkey Phillips, Miss Estelle Pritchett, Miss Bessie Davis, Miss Lottie Powell, Miss Susie Shelton, Miss Mary Henedrson, Prof. E. W. Scott, Messrs. Charles W. Thompson, Samuel T. Butts, Samuel Matthews, Wesley Pryor, Thomas Willis, J. B. Williams, Samuel Grantin, Benjamin Wiggins and William Parker.

The Y. P. C. E. of Zion Baptist Church was largely attended at 6 o'clock Sunday evening last. Mrs. A. V. Quivers presided, assisted by Messrs. C. B. Walker and A. S. Howard. Among those who took part in the consecration and devotional exercises were Mrs. Champ, Mrs. Bertie Manning, wife of Deacon Thomas D. Manning, and Mr. Quivers. The meeting was addressed by W. J. Howard, pastor and Mr. J. H. Simler, the latter directed the musical exercises with Mrs. Broadus organist.

JUSTICE TERRELL HONORED.

Mr. Robert H. Terrell, one of the justices of the peace for the District of Columbia, was tendered a banquet last Tuesday evening in the banquet hall of Mr. James W. Gray, E street next to the New National Theatre. The banquet hall presented a most beautiful appearance. The hall is beautifully painted on the west with looking glasses from front to back and on both sides, center and each end are electric lights which give the room a brilliant appearance.

The table was set T shape. In the T on the right was seated the guest of honor, Mr. Robert H. Terrell. On the left was seated Register J. W. Lyons and in the center of the T was seated Attorney Shelby J. Davidson, the toastmaster. The other invited guests were seated accordingly. The menu was one of the finest that has ever been served at any banquet. Mr. Gray knows how to prepare for a banquet. This one was served in courses which was plentiful. The invited guest wore full dress with a beautiful nosegay of pinks and geraniums. At the conclusion of the supper Toastmaster Davidson, in his usual dignified and Chesterfieldian air, in language chaste and pointed, spoke of the merits of the guest of honor and why he was tendered the banquet. He said that he would depart from the usual custom and introduce the guest of honor, Mr. Terrell, who delivered a most eloquent address. He spoke of the duties of his position and never at any time did he show any egotism of make an personal references.

The next speaker was Hon. J. W. Lyons, who responded to the toast, "The Republican Party." Mr. Lyons said in part that he was a Republican and always would be. That the Republican party was the only party for the negro. He referred to race discrimination and disfranchisement and concluded by paying a high compliment to Mr. Terrell. "The Bar" was responded to by Mr. James A. Cobb. Mr. Cobb paid a high compliment to the bar. He discussed constitutional law and the duties of a lawyer to his clients. His address was eloquent and pointed.

"Medicine" was responded to by Dr. West, who was pointed and short. "The M Street High School" was the next toast, which was responded to by Attorney W. L. Pollard. He is always interesting. He spoke of his boyhood days and the advice he received from Mr. Terrell, who was at one time principal of the high school. He spoke of Mr. Terrell's return from Harvard College and how he tried to imitate him. Mr. Pollard is a pleasing and smooth talker. "The Press" was responded to by Editor W. Calvin Chase of The Bee. "The Spanish War Veterans" was responded to by Lieut. Thomas H. R. Clark, who recited a poem in elocutionary style "Secret Orders" was responded to by Mr. W. L. Houston. He is an entertaining talker.

Mr. Edward Savoy was introduced and made a very witty speech. "Lyceums of Washington" was responded to by Attorney Thomas L. Jones, who created much enthusiasm. Messrs. Robert T. Douglass, Harry D. Williams and Dr. C. Sumner Wormerly constituted the committee in charge of the banquet and at the conclusion of the speech-making, Mr. Williams made a happy speech on behalf of the committee. The table decorations were beautiful.

Among those present were Thomas H. Clarke, Dr. C. Sumner Wormerly, James W. Gray, ex-Gov. P. B. S. Pinchback, Whitfield McKinley, Zeph P. Moore, William Prater, W. R. Beverly, H. L. Pollard, E. M. Bruce, George W. Scott, J. T. Wormerly, Bernardine Smith, John E. Syphax, R. W. Thompkins, Thomas L. Jones, H. D. Williams, Robert T. Douglas, Dr. Charles I. West, W. Calvin Chase, Jas. A. Cobb, Dr. Phil B. Brooks, Wyatt Archer, W. A. Pinchback, W. H. A. Wormerly, Max Sanders, Louis P. Costly, Dr. A. M. Curtis, Edward W. Arnold, Arthur Brooks, J. W. Lyons, Shelby J. Davidson and E. Savoy.

GALBRAITH A. M. E. ZION CHURCH.

Galbraith A. M. E. Zion Church is now in the midst of the greatest revival in her history. During this revival about one hundred and thirty-two souls have been converted and the altar is still crowded with anxious seekers.

Sunday, Feb. 11, Bishop J. W. Smith will preach at 11 A. M. and at 8 P. M. the pastor, Dr. Corrothers, will preach to the Young Ladies Progressive League on the subject, "The Dry Bones of the Valley." The public is invited.

Galbraith Church is fifty years old and will celebrate her Golden Jubilee from March 4th to April 18th.

Dr. Daniel J. Renfro of Social Lodge, Attorney Augustus Gray of Dutcher Lodge, Gethsemane No. 3, and others were knighted last week, after which a fine banquet was given. The degrees were conferred by P. G. E. Chas. Freeman and P. G. G. E. Judson Malvin. A most enjoyable time was spent.

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HISTORIC PAINTING FOUND.

Supposed Long-Lost "Last Supper" Is Located in New York in Deposit Vault.

New York.—In a vault at the Lincoln Safe Deposit company, in Forty-second street, is a very old painting with a romantic history. It is believed by those who own it to be an unfinished work by Raphael.

The picture is alleged to be the long-lost "Last Supper," which was stolen or disappeared during the Spanish pillage of Rome in 1527. That there was such a picture, and that it was an unfinished work, art histories show. It is also a matter of history that it disappeared at the time mentioned.

One hundred and fifty years ago the picture, now in the Lincoln vaults, is alleged to have been in the possession of an old Spanish sailor, who lived in a hovel near New Orleans. He kept it locked in a tool chest, and would never show it, not even to his family. He is supposed to have got it either by theft or by purchase in Spain.

GIVES FORTUNE; WEDS AT 80

Octogenarian Provides Homes for Children, Then Proposes to Widow Who Accepts.

Allentown.—Squire George Applegate, said to be the wealthiest man in Bethlehemh, 80 years old, came to the Allentown courthouse and obtained a license to marry Mrs. Augusta Wahl, 60 years old, of the same place.

When he received the license he remarked that he had not Mrs. Wahl's full consent to the wedding, but he guessed when he showed her the license she would realize he had not proposed in fun, but meant business.

Squire Applegate, when he pocketed his license, remarked further that he had already given each of his five children $30,000. In view of this he thought they ought not to object to his proposed marriage.

He drew from his pocket a huge package of deeds. On his wedding day, he said, he would give each of his children a deed for another house and added: "And I'll have plenty for myself and wife."

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CHALICE OF JEWELS.

VALUABLE GIFT TO CHURCH BY AN ODD COMPACT.

Two Lifelong Women Friends Have Their Valuables Melted Up and Made Into Cup for Cathedral of St. John.

New York.—A curious and romantic compact by which two women—Miss Annie Louise Gill and Miss Agnes McCandish Gibson, both of Mount Vernon—promised that at the death of either, the remaining one should take the jewels that they had exchanged during the 20 years of friendship and have them made into a gold chalice and paten for the church, has just found its fulfillment. Miss Gill has given a beautiful jeweled chalice in memory of Miss Gibson, who died just six months prior to St. John's day, December 27, when the chalice was consecrated by Rt. Rev. David H. Greer to the cathedral of St. John the Divine, of this city.

The two women met 20 years ago in the town of their adoption—Mount Vernon, Miss Gill having lived until that time in her native city of Manchester, England, and Miss Gibson having come to America from Edinburgh, Scotland. Both interested themselves in the affairs of the Episcopal church of the little suburb, and soon a warm friendship sprang up which grew more strong as the years went by and the families of each died.

At Christmas times, upon birthdays and at various occasions the two friends presented each other with gifts of jewelry. Among other articles was a brooch given by Miss Gill to Miss Gibson in a design which the donor herself had devised. It represented the change from the old church to the new, and was made of two gold ram's horns, on the end of one of which was a crescent of rubies representing the Mohammedan religion, and upon the other was a diamond star to represent the birth of Christ. At the base where the two horns met was

CHALICE FOR CATHEDRAL OF ST. JOHN.

a Maltese cross symbolizing the church of to-day.

It was hoped by Miss Gill that the design could be left intact when the jewelers made the chalice, but it was found impracticable, and the brooch was melted up with the rest.

The jewels were set into the upper part of the chalice, with many other rubies, garnets, turquoises and smaller stones. There were six large white diamonds, each between one and two-carat weight, which have been used for a circlet in the collar of the chalice. An opal with a large diamond on either side was set into the chalice exactly as they were set in a ring which Miss Gibson had given her friend two years ago, when the remarkable compact was made.

It was up in the Maine woods, where the friends had gone to spend a few weeks, that they first thought of the ultimate disposal of their many pretty gifts. "We decided," said Miss Gill, speaking of the matter, "that there were none to whom we cared to give these various pieces of jewelry, for each of us was the last of her family; so we agreed that they should go to the church. Little did we think at the time that the church would receive the chalice so soon, for Miss Gibson was in the best of health—in fact, she was so up to within seven weeks of her death."

"Was it not strange that your own church in Mount Vernon, where you two had labored so long, was not presented with the chalice?" she was asked. "Yes, that has been discussed and commented upon by many of the parishioners," said Miss Gill, "but it was left to me to decide, and, although it did cause some feeling, I feel that I did right to give it to the cathedral, for there it would always be safe from mortgages, fire or thieves, and there are always those dangers in a small church. Of course, if it had been perfectly safe I should perhaps have been better pleased to have given the cup to the Church of the Ascension, which my father was instrumental in establishing and where I have had charge of the chancel for so many years, but after thinking it all over it seemed the wisest and safest course to give it to the cathedral."

Rev. Dr. F. M. S. Taylor, rector of the Ascension church, when asked whether Miss Gill's gift to the cathedral in New York, instead of to the Mount Vernon church was approved of by his parish, said "yes."

Aid to Poultry Growing.

Ireland's department of agriculture appropriates a sum of money to each county annually for poultry improvement. There are now employed 30 instructors in poultry keeping. Meetings are held for the instruction of poultry keepers and the department has special centers for distributing eggs of the best breed.

A GOVERNOR AT AGE OF 34

New Executive of New Mexico, Herbert J. Hagerman, a Product of the West.

Santa Fe, N. M.—Herbert J. Hagerman is now governor of New Mexico. He was inaugurated in the hall of representatives in the presence of a large assemblage. Gov. Otero introduced Mr. Hagerman and Chief Justice W. J. Mills, in the presence of the entire supreme bench, administered the oath of office. Gov. Hager-

HERBERT J. HAGERMAN.
(Newly Installed Governor of New Mexico.)

man made an address in which he lauded President Roosevelt.

Mr. Hagerman is one of the youngest men to occupy the position of governor in the United States. He was born in Milwaukee, in 1871, and is but little more than 34 years old. The recently appointed governor of Oklahoma is a few months younger, Gov. Folk of Missouri a year older. Mr. Hagerman is a product of the west. He spent his boyhood in Colorado. Afterwards he removed to New Mexico. He is unmarried.

Hagerman was appointed in 1897 by President McKinley, second secretary of the United States embassy in Russia. E. A. Hitchcock, now secretary of the interior, was then ambassador at St. Petersburg. It was largely due to his good work as secretary of the embassy, both under Mr. Hitchcock and later under Charlemagne Tower that his present appointment was secured. Mr. Hitchcock urged the appointment upon President Roosevelt. Following as it did close upon that of another young man to a similar position, the inference was drawn that Mr. Hagerman secured his place through former connection with the rough riders, as did the governor of Oklahoma, but this is a mistake. Mr. Hagerman has never seen military service. He has met President Roosevelt several times, and no doubt made a favorable impression on him, or the appointment would not have been made, but he cannot claim the president for a personal friend nor to have secured his position through such friendship.

TAKES HARPER'S PLACE.

Dr. Judson, Acting Head of University of Chicago, Well Known in Educational Circles.

Chicago.—Dr. Harry Pratt Judson, who was made acting president of the University of Chicago, on the death of Dr. William Harper, has been connected with the institution since 1892, and is head professor of political sci-

DR. HARRY PRATT JUDSON.
(Acting President of the University of Chicago.)

ence and dean of the faculty of arts, literature and science. Dr. Judson was born at Jamestown, N. Y., December 20, 1849. He received his education at Williams college, graduating in 1870, and was made A. M. by his alma mater in 1883, and LL. D. ten years later. In 1879 he married Rebecca A. Gilbert, of Troy, N. Y., and from 1870 to 1885 was teacher and principal of the high school at Troy. From the latter date until his affiliation with the University of Chicago Dr. Judson was professor of history at the University of Minnesota. He is the author of several historical and educational works, and is coeditor of the American Historical Review.

Sunday Best Becoming Popular.

The English Sunday, i. e., the closing of shops all day on Sunday, is slowly gaining ground in Germany. Medical men now have raised their voice for an occasional opportunity to take their families to the country on a Sunday. It has been proposed that each city should be divided into a number of districts, and that the medical men of each division should come to an arrangement whereby one of them in turn should remain at home on Sunday, in readiness to attend urgent cases for the other practitioners.

Kaiser an Auto Enthusiast.

The German emperor has added two new 70-horsepower automobiles to his collection. He is much devoted to the sport.

TAKES EIGHTH WIFE.

GERONIMO, APACHE WARRIOR, WEDS INDIAN WIDOW.

Famous Red Man a Prisoner of Uncle Sam at Fort Sill Reservation in Oklahoma—Marriage Has Rejuvenated Him.

Lawton, Okla.—When S. M. Barrett, the schoolmaster-historian of Oklahoma, completes his life of Geronimo and prepares it for submission to the secretary of war for the latter's approval, the sequel of the story will have been changed to suit a new order of affairs that the famous Apache warrior has himself instituted. Geronimo's marriage to Mrs. Mary Loto is doubtless the last important event in his life. It is a singular crowning event of his 76 years and marks a new epoch in the annals of Apache history, singular in that the chief violates all the preceding customs of his tribe by taking unto himself a wife at an age when Indians look upon members of their tribe as dead to all intents and purposes.

The old warrior was cute enough to keep his marriage a secret for six days. One day recently he took a stroll over the Fort Sill reservation, as usual, and returned late in the evening, as usual, and none of his neighbors knew that an important event had happened. He had entered the home of a poor Indian widow whose husband had been dead for more than two years, spoke words of comfort to her, wooed her a bit, and proposed that she should take shelter under his roof. Mary Loto could scarcely do aught but accept, and she packed up a few of her scant belongings and the two trekked across the reservation after the sun had gone to bed, took up their abode in the home of the warrior, and were man and wife by all that is lawful by common creed, consent or otherwise.

In a day or two the historian found it out, but his discovery was kept a secret as inviolate as the warrior's,

GERONIMO.
(Famous Indian Warrior Who Recently Wed His Eighth Wife.)

and he waited for an opportunity to break the news to the world. When it broke the entire tribe gave utterance to great joy, and one by one they went over to the Geronimo home and expressed in a crude and aboriginal fashion their hearty congratulations—and some of the maidens looked on in envy and some in commiseration. The tribe celebrated for two or three days afterward, but in a quiet and secret manner.

The names of the first seven wives of Geronimo are sacredly in the safekeeping of the historian soon to tell his story. Possibly no other man in America has this information, nor no other man can get it, for to Mr. Barrett has Geronimo, for the first and only time in his long life, opened the doors of himself and told what he has seen and done.

Geronimo is said to have seven children. Some of them are married, some are dead, and one, little Mary, lives at home with her father and with her new mother. The seventh wife died about two years ago, singularly about the time of the demise of the husband of his last wife.

This benedict has never practiced polygamy to a great extent. His life up to the time, about 20 years ago, that he was made a United States prisoner of war, was the busiest of any Indian in the west. He lived to be active, to fight battles, to scalp white women and to burn villages. His thought, therefore, of a home, a wife and pleasant environments was the least of the nerve actions that surged about in his brain. But time has changed the old man; his head is bending low; his heart is turning toward the good things and he must go.

Geronimo's friends tell that he will never again ask for his liberty as a prisoner of war. For two years he has lived a life of dissatisfaction, and he scarcely knew just what he wanted, but a wedding changed him, and he is a different man from that of two months ago.

Mrs. Geronimo the eighth is a handsome woman of 50 years or more. Her weight is about 200 pounds, her form athletic, her eyes a pale brown, her features clear and half fair, her face round and full, her hair black and elegantly combed. She knows the cleanliness that civilization has brought out here, and she knows the household duties of a mate to a man. She is cheerful and happy, and meets you with a smile if you are welcome, with a frown and a growl if you are not.

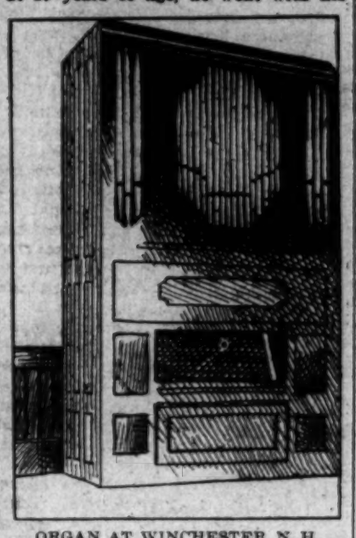
Geronimo's home is on the military reservation, three miles north of Fort Sill. His home is one of a cluster of Indian houses which the government constructed a few years ago upon one of the big prairie hills that throws the very rock-ribbed peaks of the Wichita mountains in your face. This cluster is one of three that are built on the reservation and is known as the "executive city."

FAMOUS OLD PIPE ORGAN.

Instrument Said to Be Oldest in Existence in America Located at Winchester, N. H.

Boston.—The oldest pipe organ in existence in this country, and the third one to make its appearance in America, is located in Winchester, N. H. The instrument was built by Henry Pratt, a native of Winchester, who, like his father, was a carpenter by trade.

It chanced that in the year 1788, at 19 years of age, he went with his



ORGAN AT WINCHESTER, N. H.

father to assist in building a church in Hudson, N. Y. While there he obtained a draft of an organ in that locality, which had been brought over from England.

This draft Pratt took home with him and showed it to one of the most prominent of Winchester's citizens, Capt. Smith. The captain at once evinced intense interest, and made the following proposition to Pratt: "If you will build the organ, I will give you a bushel of rye per day while you are building it, and if you succeed in making an acceptable instrument, I will pay you $300 additional."

Pratt began work immediately, and one year later, in the summer of 1789, he finished the organ. After due consideration it was pronounced a success, and was accepted and paid for by Capt. Smith, who at once presented it to the citizens of Winchester.

It was first used by the Congregational society, the only denomination in town holding service at that time.

For about 60 years it was in constant use by either the Congregationalists or the Universalists.

In 1842 the organ was sold by vote of the town, at auction, and became the property of the Universalists. Soon after this it was taken apart and repaired by Julius Pratt, son of the maker. After this it did good service again for some time. For want of care, however, it became out of order and remained useless for four or five years. It was then made over and repaired to some extent, and was used until 1877, when the society bought a new reed organ.

The old instrument in 1903 was taken down and removed to the new library building, where it is to-day.

The case is of pine, grained to imitate mahogany, and was originally 120 inches high, 62 inches wide and 36 inches deep. There were ornamented gilded pipes in front. Gilded angles also adorned it overhead.

The keys were formerly of mahogany, with a narrow strip of ivory running through the top of the sharps. In the center of the natural keys were pieces of ivory about half an inch square. These were replaced by more modern keys when the organ was repaired. There was a foot pedal to blow it with.

A FEMALE GIANT.

Miss Rosa Wedstead One of World's Tallest Women — Measures Seven Feet Three and a Half Inches.

London.—Miss Rosa Wedstead can claim to look down, physically, at any rate, on most people. She is 22 years of age, and has attained to the respectable stature of seven feet three and a half inches.

MISS ROSA WEDSTEAD.
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PARISIAN SAYS HE IS IMBUED WITH STRANGE POWER.

Commercial Traveler Declares That Great Success Has Attended His Charitable Endeavors—Said to Be Demented.

Paris.—Albert Saltzman, of Paris, is acquiring an extraordinary reputation among the poor of the capital and provinces for curing all diseases and healing all wounds by the touch of his hands. This man, who positively refuses to accept pay for his cures, is only a traveling salesman in wines and spirits.

It appears well authenticated that he has cured several cases of what seemed absolute blindness and many of paralysis, of tumor and of injuries received by falls from great heights. The pious people of Huetgoat, a town in Brittany, vow he cured 200 sufferers there.

"I content myself by invoking the divine power upon those who come to me with faith that the Creator cares for His creatures," said Saltzman. "One day ten years ago a man fell from a housetop. As he lay bleeding before me a voice cried within me: 'Go to this suffering man and heal him.' Then I knew power was given me to be the vehicle of that healing that belongs only to the Creator.

"I laid hands on the fallen man. A shock like that of an electric current seemed to flash through all my being. Astounded, dazed, the man arose, thanked me profusely and walked away. I never saw him again, but since then, as you know, the same power has continued to go out from me and the poor bless God."

Saltzman spoke modestly, with seeming sincerity, not boastfully. He continued: "Every day 200 letters from all over France bring me requests, prayers, that I visit the ill and the injured. I file their letters and when my business travels take me near to the writers I heal them. I make rich patients give according to their means to their local charities, for I will not sell the divine favor."

A physician of La Salpetriere hospital takes the startling position that Saltzman is insane, although his cures are authentic. Possibly the doctor's theory is that Saltzman communicates to the superstitious and ignorant his faith in his power, which really does not exist, and their faith, acting on and through their nervous systems, cures nervous diseases, including diseases apparently organic but really nervous.

"Still, to cure so works good," was remarked.

"No, it does much harm," the doctor retorted. "The growing confidence in quackery aggravates many maladies. Persons who might have been cured by moral and material means within the employment of modern science suffer and die, victims of their stupid beliefs."

CLOCK PRESAGES A DEATH

Timepiece Strikes One, and Three Days Later Veteran Manufacturer Passes Away.

Springfield, O.—A strange phenomenon at the home of the late Alphonse Ferrell, a veteran manufacturer and pioneer citizen, is causing much discussion.

Mr. Ferrell was sick several months. In his bed chamber was an old clock, which had not been wound up for at least two years before his death. It was kept as a relic, as it was purchased by Mr. Ferrell shortly after he went to housekeeping some 40 years ago.

On the third night before he died the old clock struck once at midnight. Mr. Ferrell had suffered a relapse, and the watchers at his bedside thought that the end was near. The clock striking startled them. The next night and the following one the clock struck once at the midnight hour.

Those on watch investigated and became convinced that no one had wound it up, as the key could not be found. Mr. Ferrell died Tuesday afternoon. That night the clock struck again at 12 o'clock. The next night Alphonso Ferrell, a nephew of the deceased, and Mrs. Cooper Ludlow, another relative, sat up. The clock struck one at 12 o'clock. At no other hour does the clock strike, and the family is at a loss to know why the clock commenced striking just three days before Mr. Ferrell's death.

HATLESS FOR FORTY YEARS.

Aged Civil War Veteran Possesses Unique Record—Called "Hatless Wonder."

Vineland, N. J.—Theodore Frelinghuysen George Washington Abel, named in honor of Theodore Frelinghuysen, who once represented Pennsylvania in congress, has acquired another title, the "hatless wonder." He is an inmate of the soldiers' home here and has not worn a hat for 40 years.

Rain or shine, in zero weather or sunshine, Abel walks from the home into town bareheaded, claiming that nature intended man to live that way.

Although 63 years old, Abel is hale and hearty and seldom has a cold. He served throughout the civil war and after one battle was one of 16 to answer roll call out of a regiment of 1,040, the rest being killed and missing.

British Money for Russia.

"Money talks" is a common expression among business men. In these circumstances the fact that a British syndicate is prepared to invest £60,000,000 in Russian enterprises can only be described as eloquent, as the capitalist is notoriously the most nervous of men.

BLAST TIES RAIL IN KNOT.

Terrific Power of Nitroglycerin Is Shown by Phenomenon at Explosion.

Marquette, Mich.—More interesting than even the aftermath of a cyclone are the curious things in connection with the explosion of a nitroglycerin mixing house of a powder mill, which wrecked ten of the 30 buildings of a plant near this city and blew to atoms five men in the plant at the time.

One of the strangest sights is a steel rail from the tramway tied in a knot around the trunk of a pine tree. The rail is 32 feet long and weighs 12 pounds to the foot. It is torn up from the track leading from the nitroglycerin factory to the mixing-house, and tied in a loop knot, with the other end of the rail uplifted from the ground.

For nearly half a mile in every direction from the scene of the explosion were scattered particles of iron, rock and debris from the mixing-house. Searching parties were organized by the company officials, and men sent to different parts of the woods and on the river to look for the remains of the workmen killed. Across the Dead river, fully 1,500 feet from where the mixing-house stood, a piece of a man's scalp three inches in diameter was picked up by one of the searchers, while further away on the river a portion of a hip weighing about three ounces was found. Here and there on the snow were particles of flesh, blackened and burned almost beyond resemblance of being part of a human being. The pieces were assembled in a small wooden box and the remains recovered of the five men would not fill a box 12 inches square.

SMUGGLES BABE IN BASKET

Mother Hides Child to Avoid Steamship Fare—Registered as Alien.

New York.—Anna Strotovky arrived here from Naples in the steerage of the Cunarder Pannonia. She went aboard the steamer at Naples alone, and was unaccompanied when she stepped on the barge which took her from Pannonia to Ellis island. Yet all the way on the voyage she fondled an 18-months-old baby. Where did the child come from? Whose was it? These were questions asked by the steerage passengers on the Pannonia.

Mrs. Strotovky kept much to herself throughout the trip and threw no light on the identity of the infant except to say that he was her own.

The baby disappeared as mysteriously as he had come aboard when the Pannonia docked. The magic way in which the child appeared and disappeared was discovered in the discharge room at Ellis island.

Mrs. Strotovky rushed into the arms of her husband, who had come from Paterson, N. J., to meet her, and in her anxiety dropped a covered wicker basket, from which instantly came the cries of a baby. She explained that she had smuggled the baby into the country in that fashion, fearing the steamship company would make her pay the child's fare.

The immigration officers insisted on having the baby registered, and the name of alien Jakel Strotovky was recorded on the books.

CAPTURES GREWSOME RELIC

Captain of British Steamer Gets Away with "Ju-Ju" Insignia of Human Sacrifice.

London.—A "ju-ju"—a double mask, with a man's head on one side and a woman's on the other, which is worn by medicine men in southern Nigeria while celebrating their horrible sacrifices of human beings—has been captured under remarkable circumstances by Capt. Frederick Shaldrake of the steamer Banana.

"While at Old Calabar," says a correspondent, "Capt. Shaldrake heard the tomtoms beating in the bush. Curiosity led him to go ashore with two or three of his chief officers, armed with revolvers, to see what was going on. He found the Africans sacrificing to the 'ju-ju,' and already several victims had their heads chopped off at one sweep of sword or cutlass.

"In an instant Capt. Shaldrake made for the 'ju-ju,' pulled the mask off the medicine man's shoulders, and ran off with it, followed by his officers, revolvers in hand.

"This daring feat partly paralyzed the African spectators, who, if they followed at all, did so too late, for the captain reached his boat with the trophy."

New Light on Paralysis.

Lecturing before the College of Physicians at Edinburgh, Dr. W. F. Robertson announced experiments made by himself and two colleagues since 1902 tended to show that paralysis and its allied disease, tabes dorsalis, are as specific in their causation as tuberculosis and diphtheria. Apparently they are traceable to a micro-organism resembling diphtheria bacillus, which is constantly present in the alimentary or respiratory regions. It also is found in the blood and cerebro-spinal fluid.

Slocum Heroes Galore.

It is said that more than 400 persons in New York have received Slocum medals or certificates for their work at the Slocum wreck. Apparently it would be a real distinction for a Slocum hero to go without a decoration.

A Partisan Opinion.

The London Saturday Review thinks that war is less immoral and shocking to the finer senses than an election. We infer that our contemporary does not like the outcome of the present British contest.

NOVEL BEACH PALACE

BUILT WITHOUT BRICK, STEEL GIRDERS OR TIMBER.

Twelve-Story Fireproof Hostelry at Atlantic City Made Without the Usual Clamor—Hollow Tile Is Used in Construction.

Atlantic City, N. J.—An absolutely fireproof hotel, 12 stories high, built without a brick, steel beam, girder or column, is Atlantic City's latest novelty. A structure like it is not to be found anywhere else.

For various reasons—one being that the noise of erecting a steel frame building would have driven away guests from adjoining hotels—the builders and architects were called upon for plans by which it would be possible to put up a structure 326 feet long and 100 feet high, without the racket made by steel riveters and stone workers. The first exclusively hollow tile and cement building on a large scale is the result.

The necessity for keeping comparatively quiet was only one trouble of the builders of this architectural wonder. At the very outset the contractors were confronted with a foundation problem which was finally solved by driving 1,300 piles into the sand of the beach by jetting.

On this foundation a frame of concrete uprights and girders, strengthened with steel rods, was raised. Next came the walls and floors, all of fireproof hollow tile. Outside the tile is pebble-dashed, and gives a handsome and substantial appearance. Inside the plaster is applied directly to the tile. In the floors hollow tile is used between reenforced cement, thus saving weight and making of the transverse, as well as the upright partitions, so many impassable fire barriers.

Comparatively low cost, great saving in time and fireproof qualities unapproached in any other form of construction are the special advantages claimed for this new style of building. Beginning work June 17, the builders were able to promise to complete the job so quickly that the hotel could be furnished and ready for business February 1.

Noteworthy features of the new seashore palace will be that every room will have a bath and a bay window. There are two sun parlors, one 25 feet wide and heated by six elaborate fireplaces, overlooking the board walk, and another running the length of the hotel; but from the view point of the hotel patron the best thing about this new hostelry is that it cannot burn. Engineers and builders are deeply interested in the novel features of construction developed in this hotel (the Marlborough-Blenheim), and many experts have been here to inspect it.

LIVED IN THREE CENTURIES

Aunt Lorica Cox Said to Be the Only Woman in New England Who Has Done So.

Bangor, Me.—Aunt Lorica Cox has celebrated her one hundred and sixth birthday at her home with her daughter, Mrs. Louisa Ann Shaw, in West Harrington. It is said that she is the only woman in New England who has lived in three centuries.

In spite of her years she eats three meals a day with relish, and neither pain nor restlessness disturb her slumbers.

Mrs. Cox has vivid recollections of all the wars the United States has engaged in since its independence as a nation was acknowledged by England, for she has lived through them all. Her husband, James Cox, died in the civil war, he having enlisted in company D, Twenty-second Maine volunteers.

Mrs. Cox is a living witness against the theory that tobacco prevents longevity, for she is an inveterate smoker, having acquired the habit in childhood by lighting her mother's pipe.

INDIANS ARE MADE INSANE

One Death Occurs and Half of Tribe Are Suffering from Partaking of Mexican Bean.

Winnebago Indian Agency, S. D.—Thomas Hill, one of the most prominent men in the Winnebago tribe, is dead, a dozen or more are violently insane and will probably die, and half the tribe are suffering more or less from the effects of eating large quantities of Mexican lasical beans.

The beans were eaten as a part of the rites of a new religion that was introduced into the tribe by visiting members of a southern tribe several months ago.

Agent McSheridge reports that he is unable to check the frenzy or stop the importation from Mexico of the beans, which are said to first drive insane and then cause the death of those eating them.

Illinois Inventors Lead All.

Illinois ranks first among all the states as possessing the highest percentage of inventive genius, according to the annual report of the commissioner of patents made to congress. While the total Illinois patents is exceeded by that of New York, the average in comparison with the population is higher than that of the Empire state. Of the 26,792 patents issued by the department last year Illinois furnished 2,293, or one to every 1,649 of its inhabitants.

Points in Arkansas Geography.

Zion, Izard county, darkest Arkansaw, is on Strawberry creek, and is eight or ten miles from Gid. Yell county is in another part of the state—but we haven't time to tell you all we know about Arkansaw.

JILTED BY THREE IN A DAY

Sexton's Choice Had Eloped at the Last Moment, and He Hated to Waste the License.

Owingsville, Ky.—The four Spence sisters, daughters of Rev. Allen Spence, an elder of the "Holiness" religious sect of the Moore's Ferry section of this county, evidently think there is better fish in the matrimonial sea than Lewis Sexton, a young farm hand, and have each jilted him in turn.

Sexton came here a few days ago and secured a marriage license to take Miss Clarinda Spence as a wife. Sexton had with him the written consent of the girl, and secured the license without trouble. He did not go after his promised bride at once, but concluded to wait until the next day, as he thought his license would keep without ice. Next morning Sexton put on his "Sunday best" and went to the Spence residence, where he was informed that Clarinda, believing that as Sexton had not appeared the night before he had concluded to desert her, and Edgar Highly, a former suitor, having appeared on the scene, she had eloped to Ohio with him and been married.

Sexton was inconsolable for an hour or so, but at last said that he supposed as the license contained the name of Spence it would make no difference to him which one of the Spence girls he married, and he alternately proposed to each of his former sweetheart's three sisters, but was rejected by each. His pleadings of the wasted license availed nothing, and he was forced to return home without a wife.

Sexton's first wife died only a few months ago.

UNBINDING FEET IS A FAD.

Chinese Women Coming Around to Modern Way of Thinking in Regard to Footwear.

Peking.—When a little company of the foreign women living in Shanghai formed themselves into the Tien Tsu Hui (Natural-Feet Society), they were greeted with derision by everybody. But they gave and collected little sums of money, gave prizes for essays, selected tracts and had them printed, and themselves circulated them throughout the length and breadth of the vast empire—as big as Europe.

When Chinese men in their tens of thousands assembled for their annual or triennial examinations little assortments of these tracts were given for each competitor to take back to his native village. At last the dowager empress issued an imperial edict. Then, one by one, the great Chinese viceroys issued proclamations against binding generally in response to an interview or a letter from the organizing secretary of the Natural-Feet society.

And now, by post, a letter from the far west of China says: "China is changing in a rapid way; unbound feet is the order of the day for little girls now; foreign style of clothes for boys, and drill everywhere." While from Shanghai comes the most delightful report of the most encouraging side of the movement. The rich Shanghai officials have started a Tien Tsu Hui girls' school for the girls of good family who have either not bound their feet or have unbound them, with the hope that the girls there educated may eventually become teachers in other schools all over China.

REGAINS SPEECH IN ANGER.

Mute's Bedmate Takes All the Covering and Causes Needed Burst of Words.

Stockton, Cal.—Angered at being robbed of covering by a bedfellow so excited Dave Miller, a deaf mute who recently came to this city from Salt Lake City, that he regained both speech and hearing.

Miller became a deaf mute following an attack of typhoid fever over a year ago. He was on his way from Bakersfield to Sacramento to work in the car shops there and stopped over in this city for a few days. He shared his bed in a lodging house with a fellow sufferer from financial stringency. The night was cold and Miller's bedfellow rolled up in all of the covering, leaving the deaf mute inclosed in nothing but silence and shivers. Miller awoke so angry that he forgot his misfortune and attempted desperately to curse the despoiler of his warmth. Something in his head snapped and Miller cursed volubly and distinctly. He also heard.

TEUTON UNIVERSITY ROLL.

There Are Now 48,890 Students in Twenty-One Institutions in Germany.

Berlin.—There has been a remarkable increase in the number of students attending Germany's 21 universities. The total number of matriculated students is now 42,290, as compared with 29,117 ten years ago.

The University of Berlin has the largest total, the number of matriculated students being 9,031. Bonn has 2,908 and Heidelberg 1,442. The faculty of law was the best attended, having 13,139 students, as compared with 4,975 a decade ago.

One of the most remarkable facts of these statistics is the rapid, continuous decrease in the students of Protestant theology. Within the last decade these have decreased from 4,437 to 2,188, while the students in Catholic theology have increased from 1,079 to 1,680.

Sails 580 Miles in Airship.

A Spanish aeronaut named Duro has crossed the Pyrenees in a balloon. He ascended at Pau and descended at Gaudic, in Granada, covering about 580 miles in 14 hours.

TO USE HIDDEN RIVER

UNDERGROUND WATERS TO RECLAIM ARID LAND.

Government Experts Find That Stream May Be Used in Restoring Desert—Will Prove Strong Impetus to Farming.

Lincoln, Neb. — The reclamation service of Washington has concluded its investigation of the valley of the South Platte, between North Platte and Sterling, and on the strength of its report, soon to be made, inexpensive farming will receive a big impetus.

Since the passage of the national irrigation act special attention has been paid to the underground waters of the great plains and means of bringing them into service sought.

These underground waters belong to two general classes and are divided with reference to the geological character of the formations in which they are found.

The first of these is found in Dakota sandstone and occurs under sufficient pressure to cause it to rise an appreciable distance above the level at which the drill meets it, thus forming artesian wells.

The other is known as the underflow or sheet water, and is found in sands and gravels. Its occurrence is very general all over the great plains at various depths, and the problem of utilizing it for irrigation, if successfully solved, means the reclamation of extensive areas of wonderfully productive soil which are to-day worthless save for grazing.

The report finds that the quality of the gravels is especially favorable for the construction of wells of large capacity, that pumping plants can be economically constructed and proved profitable where the soil and markets are favorable.

Where the valley reaches a considerable depth it would seem practicable, in the opinion of the experts, to construct a central power station and transmit power to small pumping plants on small holdings of irrigable lands.

At Sterling it is suggested such power could be secured from the large sugar factory. At other points these factories could be established and the powerful and expensive engines utilized during the irrigation season to generate electricity, to be transmitted over a large section of the valley adjacent to the factory, to pump underground waters for growing sugar beets.

Under present conditions, during a large part of the year, the engines remain idle. In fact, they are never in operation until after the irrigation season is closed.

The situation seems to call for numerous small pumping plants of such small cost that individuals could install them, rather than for a single large plant, and there can be no doubt that it will be cheaper to build numerous plants, not to exceed in capacity 2,500 gallons per minute each, than to attempt to install more plants.

Good lands in the valley of the South Platte are in large part still lying idle and settlers able to make the best use of the present water resources are very much desired.

TRAPPED BY HIS WHISKERS

Texas Man Bends Over in Splitting Log and Beard Catches in Crack Holding Him 12 Hours.

Pilot Grove.—Darius Judd, who lives two miles from here, went to the woods the other day to chop. In splitting a red oak log he was bending over to remove the wedge from the half split to a point further up the trunk.

The glut that held the split open after he had taken out the wedge slipped from its place. Farmer Judd wears a chin full of long, heavy whiskers. This beard dropped into the split of the log as Judd bent over, and when the two sides came to with a snap they caught the whiskers and held them fast, with Farmer Judd's chin drawn close against the log.

This happened at eight o'clock in the morning. Until nearly eight o'clock in the evening Judd was held by his whiskers with his chin to the log, unable to move an inch out of his position, let alone extricate himself. In the meantime he had shouted himself hoarse calling for help.

He was two miles from home, in an out of the way part of the woods, and it was not until his non-arrival home at supper time that his family became alarmed and sent out searchers for him, who found him almost dead from the effects of his 12 hours' captivity.

Notwithstanding that Farmer Judd was prouder of his long and luxuriant beard than anything else he possessed, he ordered them a sacrifice to his wife's shears as soon as he was able to after his separation from the log.

Railroad Buys Up Town.

To further its desire to secure a double track for the Cleveland & Pittsburg division from Steubenville to Bellaire, O., the Pennsylvania company completed a deal which transfers to it every house and highway in the town of Burlington. The town, an ancient one, has about 250 houses, and stretches from the river to the hills. The company will efface it this summer and establish large yards. The amount involved was about $200,000, it is said.

His Office Boy Lost.

A New York physician has published a "lost, strayed or stolen" advertising for "one red-head." He has received answers from or relating to girls, ducks, parrots, firecrackers [illegible] horse. But what he [illegible] his office boy. Such [illegible]mor in Manhattan.

SUICIDES LAID TO OSLER.

Fifty Cases in Cleveland Last Year Ascribed to Doctor's Advice—Facts in Health Report.

Cleveland, O.—On Dr. Osler, noted for his old-age suicide theory, is placed the blame for 50 suicides in Cleveland last year.

Out of 83 cases of self-destruction in this city during 1905, 50 of those who killed themselves were past the age of 40 years.

In commenting upon this fact, shown by the annual report of the health department for 1905, Health Officer Friedrich expressed his opinion that the agitation resulting from the announcement of the Osler theory was responsible for this condition.

"Many of these, on reading the opinion of Dr. Osler concerning the age when men pass their period of usefulness and his theory regarding their being put out of the way when the period of usefulness was over, became despondent," said he.

"The theory was a nonsensical one, and Dr. Osler himself was not serious when he expressed the opinion. The time when a person becomes old differs and depends entirely upon the individual. Some men are old at 40. Others stay young and are useful members of society for a period nearly twice as great."

The report shows that 33 persons committed suicide by taking poison, and that of this number 15 were past the age of 40.

Twenty persons committed suicide by hanging. Of these 16 were past the middle age. Five were past 60 years.

Eleven of the 16 who committed suicide by shooting themselves were over 40. Seven were over 50.

WOMEN LEAD AS USURERS.

No Mercy for Luckless Borrowers Shown by Female Shylocks of London.

London.—Astonishing revelations as to the methods of business pursued by women money lenders in London were made during an investigation here. As much as 130 per cent. a year is exacted.

It would naturally be supposed that these women Shylocks would be more susceptible to feelings of consideration towards their victims than the ordinary male usurer. As a matter of fact, instances were given in which they exacted their pound of flesh to the utmost from the poor wretches who had fallen into their clutches, and were hard as adamant in face of the most heartrending conditions.

All the women are Jewesses, most of them of advanced age, and their trade is carried on under the guise of loan, discount or banking companies. In one or two cases the women keep in the background, and their transactions are carried on by a male representative, but the majority do all their office work themselves.

The women use methods for collecting their money which the most rapacious male usurer would not think of employing. Some of them have been known to stop their "clients" in the street, and bully them publicly, while householders who have fallen behind in their payments have had stones thrown through their windows by the irate lenders.

BRANDY IS 150 YEARS OLD

Leading London Hotels Have Ancient Product, But French Cellars Take the Lead.

London.—The three bottles of 1789 brandy sold in Paris a day or two ago for $16 a bottle by no means provide an absolute record in point of age. In half a dozen London hotels anyone may obtain century old liqueur brandy. At the Hotel Cecil guests may drink "Boulestin" of the year 1800, while comparatively youthful brandy which has only spent 75 years in the same bottle seems quite cheap in comparison.

The senior brandy at the Savoy is entering its second century, for it dates back to Trafalgar year—1805. It costs $30 a bottle. Two varieties of 1808 brandy may also be obtained.

Yet these brandies are in their callow youth compared with some venerable spirits in the cellars of some old French families—brandies which are over 150 years old and only see the light once in a decade, at weddings and similar epoch making events.

GRAVE REGISTERS VISITORS

Tailor Has Invented Receptacle in Which Those Visiting Cemetery May Leave Mementoes.

York, Pa.—A. H. Kehr, a tailor, has been granted a patent on an odd and grewsome invention.

It is styled "a remembrance card box" and is intended to be installed in cemeteries, the idea, doubtless, being inspired by a custom which prevails in Paris.

The box has the general appearance of a mail box, and is intended to receive the visiting cards of persons who think enough of the dead to visit the graves over which one of the new devices is erected.

The box is of velvet, with Venetian iron trimmings, having a glass front and being draped inside with black cloth. It is mounted on a metal post, imbedded in stone.

York capitalists are organizing a company to promote the invention.

Trouble Enough.

The Moorish commissioner at Algeciras took all his wives with him. One would naturally think he would find trouble enough in the conference without that.

CITY BRIEFS.

Attorney Thomas L. Jones has been appointed a Notary Public.

The Young Men's Immediate Relief Association believe in others more than it does itself.

Send in your name for The Bee.

Subscribers are requested to pay the collector when he calls. The office will be better satisfied.

The Personal Liberty League will give its 13th annual reception February 15th.

The commissioners contemplate appointing a colored detective at headquarters. Rumor has it that it will be either Officer Leston, Jackson, Owens or Johnson. Any one will be satisfactory to the people.

DEATH OF MRS. PEYTON.

Mrs. Peyton, mother of Attorney Fontaine Peyton, was buried last Sunday afternoon. She was a most estimable woman who loved her home and her children. The floral offerings were beautiful. The members of the bar and many organizations to which Mrs. Peyton belonged sent testimonials.

MR. PITMAN.

Mr. Pitman, whose advertisement appears in The Bee this week, is an architect. He came to the city about a year ago from Tuskegee. He has won a host of friends by his ability and perseverance. He is a refined gentleman and one that deserves the support and consideration of the people He is fast gaining a reputation for correctness and promptness.

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Furnishing a flat or house mean considerable outlay of money, especially if one's tastes are followed in the selection of furnishings. Our liberal credit system enables you to buy the kind of furniture you prefer for the bills can be settled in such small weekly or monthly amounts tha you will never miss the money, and all the time you can be enjoying possession of the goods. Our prices are all marked in plain figures, and even though you are completely ignorant of values, you cannot fail to get the fullest worth of your money here. We have everything that is needed for every room in the house, in the newest and best styles and designs.

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HAIR POMADE
Formerly known as
"OZONIZED OX MARROW"
SO

STRAIGHTENS
KINKY or CURLY HAIR that it can be put up in any style desired consistent with its length.

Ford's Hair Pomade was formerly known as "OZONIZED OX MARROW" and is the only preparation known to us that makes kinky or curly hair straight, as shown above. Its use makes the most stubborn, harsh, kinky or curly hair soft, pliable and easy to comb. These results may be obtained from one treatment; 3 to 4 bottles are usually sufficient for a year. The use of Ford's Hair Pomade ("OZONIZED OX MARROW") removes and prevents dandruff, relieves itching, invigorates the scalp, stops the hair from falling out or breaking off, makes it grow and, by nourishing the roots, gives it new life and vigor. Being elegantly perfumed and harmless, it is a toilet necessity for ladies, gentlemen and children. Ford's Hair Pomade ("OZONIZED OX MARROW") has been made and sold continuously since about 1868, and label, "OZONIZED OX MARROW" was registered in the United States Patent Office, in 1874. In all that long period of time there has never been a bottle returned from the hundreds of thousands we have sold. FORD'S HAIR POMADE remains sweet and effective, no matter how long you keep it. Be sure to get Ford's, as its use makes the hair STRAIGHT, SOFT, and PLIABLE. Beware of imitations. Remember that Ford's Hair Pomade ("OZONIZED OX MARROW") is put up only in 50 ct. size, and is made only in Chicago and by us. The genuine has the signature, Charles Ford Prest. on each package. Refuse all others. Full directions with every bottle. Price only 50 cts. Sold by druggists and dealers. If your druggist or dealer can not supply you, he can procure it from his jobber or wholesale dealer or send us 50 cts. for one bottle postpaid, or $1.40 for three bottles or $2.50 for six bottles, express paid. We pay postage and express charges to all points in U. S. A. When ordering send postal or express money order, and mention this paper. Write your name and address plainly to

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Relic of the Centennial
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LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA,
Holding a Probate Court.
No. 13,285 Administration.
This is to Give Notice:

That the subscriber, of the District of Columbia has obtained from the Probate Court of the District of Columbia, Letters Testamentary on the estate of Robert H. Daggs, late of the District of Columbia, deceased. All persons having claims against the deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, legally authenticated, to the subscriber, on or before the 12th day of December, A. D. 1906; otherwise they may by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate.

Given under my hand this 15th day of December, 1905.

Wm. J. Howard, 100 Massachusetts avenue, N. W.

Attest: W. C. Taylor, Deputy Register of Wills for the District of Columbia, Clerk of the Probate Court.

W. C. Martin, Attorney.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

FOR RENT.

A beautiful front room, furnished or unfurnished. 2008 Third street, N. W.

Linden Flats No. 9
FOR 1906.

WILLS HIS BRAIN AND ARM

Gen. I. J. Wistar of Philadelphia Also Leaves Estate of $2,000,000 to Institution.

Philadelphia.—Gen. Isaac J. Wistar bequeathed his brain and right arm to the Wistar Institute of Anatomy and Biology of the University of Pennsylvania, in his will, which was filed recently, and incidentally left a fortune of nearly $2,000,000 to that institution which he founded. The general's arm was shattered by a gunshot wound during the civil war, and was saved by an interesting operation, which he wished the students of the institute which he founded to examine.

Gen. Wistar also bequeathed to the institute weapons he used in the civil war, along with trophies, pictures and various pieces of furniture. After bequeathing an aggregate sum of $50,000 to his brother and four sisters, $3,000 to a niece and $4,000 to his housekeeper, Gen. Wistar leaves the residue of his estate to the Wistar institute.

Added Blessings.

Blessed are the peacemakers. And they have a chance at that $40,000 Nobel prize, too.

Steamboat Ran Into Geese.

Capt. Baily Reed, master of the river steamer Harry Randall, reports a singular occurrence that happened on the trip of his steamer up the Potomac river the other night. Capt. Reed says that the attention of the men in the pilot house was attracted to a singular noise in the air over the steamer, as if she were passing through a flock of big birds. Turning on the searchlight, it was discovered that a large flock of wild geese, flying low, had run afoul of the steamer, and, blinded by the rays of the searchlight, were flying wildly about the smokestack. Several of the big birds struck the stack, but fell into the water, where they could not be recovered in the darkness. The men on the steamer fired on the geese, but failed to bring any home, though they claim they shot several.

Economy Comes First.

Young John D. Rockefeller declares in favor of marriage and economy With most young men it is a matter of economy first of all, and marriage afterward, if possible.

OFFICE OF E. VOIGHT,
MANUFACTURING JEWELER,
725 Seventh Street, N. W., between G and H Streets,
WASHINGTON, D. C,

Now that we are on the threshold of another Christmas, is it not about time to make up your mind to buy for your loved ones? Some people wait until the last minute to buy their Christmas things. A bad plan. Not but that we can satisfy you, or rather that you can satisfy yourself here at any time. But 'tis better to come before the rush. The selection is easier and then the prices are no greater now. Jewelry of tasteful design is here in abundance.

My Christmas line this year embraces Diamond Rings, Diamond Brooches, Scarf Pins, Cuff Buttons, Ladies' Watch Chains, Necklaces, Pendants, Link Bracelets, Gold and Silver Watches, Fobs, Studs, Fountain Pens, Desk Sets, Collar Buttons, Desk Clocks, Shaving Sets, Mirrors.

Military Brushes, Hair Brushes, Clothes Brushes, Hat Brushes, Mirrors, Comb, Brush and Mirror Sets, Ink Bottles, Powder Puffs and Cases, Jewel Cases, etc.

CUT GLASS

Is always appropriate at the Christmas season. There is something in its glitter and beauty and brightness which makes it appeal to those of refined tastes. There is a vast difference in Cut Glass qualities and patterns. I am showing only the kind you will be wise in buying. The right value is in each piece for the money you pay for it.

CATHOLIC GOODS.

The largest assortment in the city of High Grade Rosaries in Solid Gold, Solid Silver, Pearl, Amethyst, Crystal, Garnet, Emerald, Jade, Opal, Sapphire, Turquoise, Jasper, etc.

PRAYER BOOKS.

The Handsomest Line in the City.

Religious Medals in Gold and Silver; Immaculate Conception, St. Benedict, Infant of Prague, St. Joseph, St. Anthony, St. Aloysius, etc. Solid Gold Sacred Heart Medals in great variety.

SILVER.

Tea Sets, Coffee Sets, Water Sets, Chafing Dishes, Pudding Dishes, Soup Tureens, Butter Dishes, Tea Spoons, Table Spoons, Sugar Shells, Fish Sets, Carving Sets, Oyster Forks, Orange Spoons, Sardine Forks, Tomato Servers, Berry Sets, Gravy Ladles, Souvenir Spoons, Chocolate Spoons, Cut Bowls, Etc., Etc.

"DEN" DECORATIONS.

Imported Metlach and Munich Steins, Brownies, Clocks, Etc.

Novelties in Umbrellas, Gold, Silver, and French Grey. Rich Designs,

CLOCKS.

Brass Clocks, Porcelain Clocks, Enameled Clocks, Gilt Clocks, Alarm Clocks. Each style will make an appropriate Christmas present.

Don't be misled by the "fake" discounts offered you by the Instalment Jewelry Houses. The prices of these places are fully 50 per cent. higher than the legitimate jeweler. They advertise a discount of 25 per cent. and yet with the fake discount offered you their prices are 25 per cent. higher than you would buy the same goods in a legitimate store Goods laid by for the Holidays. Come now and avoid the rush.

Respectfully yours,
E. VOIGT.

Sun Will Be Cold.

Sir Oliver Lodge, the great scientist, declares that one of the recent sun spots observed in the solar eclipse was so large that the earth could be dropped into the cavity with a clear space of 1,000 miles all around it. The sun shrinks very slowly, adds Sir Oliver, and Lord Kevlin has calculated that in 20,000,000 years it would be incapable of warming the earth.

BASE BALL HOUSE.
1528 7th street, N. W.

The Base Ball House, 1528 7th street, is one of the most popular places of business in the city. There are places that claim to surpass this house for pure whiskey, but the concensus of opinion is among those who have good tastes that the BASE BALL HOUSE under the management of W. J. Donovan

is unequalled. This house is known to have the purest and best whiskies in the market. His excellent selections are made with care. The patron's health is more important than anything else, hence W. J. Donovan makes it a business to purchase the purest and the best wines and liquors the market affords.

HIS COLUMBIA CLUB.

Whiskey is a household article. The very name tells you that Donovan is the only man who handles

the goods.

The Old Glory Cigars

is something new. He has recently purchased several thousand of these cigars. He had them made especially for the trade. They are cigars that smoke appreciable and are equal to any cigar on the market. Smokers like a good cigar and this you can find at Donovan's.

Night Cap

The Baseball House.

THE COLUMBIA CLUB

is especially distilled for this house. It is Donovan's own brand.

1528 Seventh street, N. W.

COLUMBIA ICE COMPANY.

John E. McGaw, President and General Manager.

Joseph T. Peake, Secretary-Treasurer.

This ice is made from distilled water drawn from artesian wells. It is from the same water veins that furnish the famous Columbia Springs.

Also retail dealers in wood and coal.

Corner Fifth and L streets, N. W., Washington, D. C.

Telephone Main 272.

LA RODRICKER,
1153 15th Street, N. W.

French Dressmaking, Ladies' Tailoring, Gentlemen's Repair Work neatly done.

Fine Laces Carefully Done. Old garments cleaned so that they look like new.

MLLE. R. E. BELL.

This is another step upward for the race, the opening of such an establishment; therefore we ask those who have race pride to join us in helping this lady to make her business a success.

J. C. O'Connor

Wines, Whiskeys and Cigars.

The best liquors in the city. If you want pure liquors stop at J. D. O'Connor's, 7th and P streets, N. W. It is the place after all. Everybody invited.

7th and P streets, N. W.

INSURANCE COMPANIES

PROTECTIVE BENEFIT ASSOCIATION
INCORPORATED UNDER THE LAWS
OF THE
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.
Capital Stock Fully Paid In.

We insure any person from 3 to 60 years of age if in good health, without regard to sex.

We pay sick and accident benefits varying from 75 cents to $10.00 per week, and a death benefit fund varying from $7.50 to $125.00.

This Association has been and will continue to be under the CONSTANT INSPECTION OF THE INSURANCE DEPARTMENT OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, and we are required to keep a certian RESERVE FUND on hand for the PROTECTION OF THE INSURED, thus putting it out of our power to render the Association other than LEGITIMATE, SAFE, SOUND AND RELIABLE. You can deal with us with the firm assurance that we will do whatever promised if you do your part.

WANTED AT ONCE!
Twenty Good Agents to represent the
PROTECTIVE BENEFIT ASSOCIATION.
—*GOOD PAY*— —*STEADY EMPLOYMENT*—
Call early and secure territory.

OFFICE: 609 F STREET, N. W. (First room front).

Call Monday or Wednesday between 10 and 12 o'clock. Saturday from 1 to 3 o'clock P. M.

DIRECTORS AND OFFICERS FOR THE FIRST YEAR.
Dr. W. Bruce. Evans, president, 1910 Vermont avenue, N. W.
O. T. Taylor, 1st vice-president, 1248 Hamlin street, Brookland, D. C.
Aaron J. Gaskins, 2nd vice-president, 120 8th street, N. W.
L. Melendez King, secretary, 609 F street, N. W.
Dr. I. A. Boyd, treasurer, 1207 Youstreet, N. W.
Dr. Harry J. Williams, musical director, 1015 4th street, N. W.
B. H. Baker, manager, 1219 T street, N. W.
L. Melendez King, attorney, 609 F street, N. W.
Dr. M. O. Dumas, medical director, 1800 L street, N. W.

Columbia Benefit Association

The Columbia Benefit Association is an Insurance Company for the masses. One which pays promptly; one whose terms are liberal; one whose officers are men of ability, honesty and integrity; one whose capital stock is paid up in full, and is incorporated and licensed under the new law of the District of Columbia;

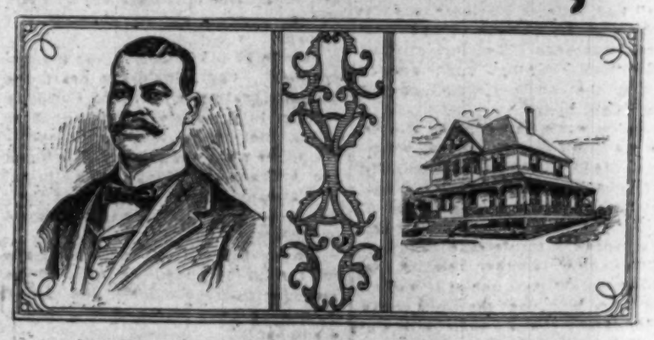
We want AGENTS of ability for all sections of the city; we pay liberal salaries and commission to agents.

OFFICERS.

Wm. J. Howard, president; Henry H. Waring, vice-president; Edmund Hill, Jr., secretary and manager; D. Blair, physician; Geo. F. Collins, attorney. Main office, 494 Louisiana avenue, N. W., Washington, D. C. Jno. A. Lankford, treasurer; Dr. Jos.

A Special Announcement
NEED OF THE HOUR
The attention of the public is cordially invited to the
Browne-Foster Training School For Domestic Science
Office: 924 18th Street N. W. Phone Connection
Trained and Reliable Servants Furnished.
Best Situations for the highest Wages.
J. H. Foster, Manager.

J. A. Lankford,



Architect And Builder

Expert builder, examiner and estimater. Plans gotten out at short notice, from rough sketches, pencil drawings, or from written or verbal descriptions, and mailed to any section of the country. In the past thirty-two (32) months we have designed, overhauled, repaired and built over Five Hundred Thousand Dollars ($500,000.00) worth of work in Washington, D. C., and vicinity the class of work being of every description and character.

We make a specialty of church and hall designs, and arranging loans; we also specialize the building up of vacant lots in the District of Columbia. Any one anticipating having plans gotten out, buildings overhauled or repaired, we would be glad to have you call or write us. No charges for [illegible] given in any of the above named lines.

Office 6th and La. ave Northwest
Residence 1210 V St. Northwest

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Phone East 462. *Established* 1850.
MANUFACTURER OF HARNESS AND DEALER IN TRUNKS.
Saddles, Whips, Satchels, Hor Clothing, etc.
Trunks, $2.50 and up. Suit Cases, $1.15 and up. Harness and Trunks Repaired.
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